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J11

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brehvi

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GENERALhas branches and agen-
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J12

VOL. XXVI NO. 221

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1938

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Chamberlain's Proposal To Hitler
Four-Power Conference
For PeaceBRITISH PREMIER
MEETS FUEHRERRousing Reception In
Land Of Nazis

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

IT IS SERIOUSLY SUGGESTED HERE THAT MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN WILL, MOST PROBABLY, PROPOSE TO HERR HITLER A CONFERENCE OF FOUR LEADING POWERS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF MR. DE VALERA TO DISCUSS MEANS BY WHICH WAR CAN BE PREVENTED.

PREMIER LEAVES
FOR GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Chamberlain, who set out from 10 Downing Street just as King reached Euston station from Balmoral, left Heston on his historic flight to Herr Hitler at 08.35.

The Premier left with the knowledge that the step he is taking has the general approval of the Dominions.

Messages reaching London revealed that both Mr. Mackenzie King of Canada and Mr. Lyons of Australia cabled him their congratulations.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN
ON HIS VISIT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Speaking in the microphone Mr. Chamberlain said "our policy has always been to try to ensure peace and the Fuehrer's ready acceptance of my suggestion encourages me in the hope that my visit to him will not be without result".

The German Charge d'Affaires congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on his "Magnanimous initiative".—Reuter.

NO WAR RISK
CONTRACTS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A meeting of Lloyds Underwriters has decided to give 48 hours' notice of termination of all contracts covering war risks.—Reuter.

BRITISH PREMIER
PASSES OVER
NUREMBURG

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

Mr. Chamberlain's plane passed over Nuremberg at 12-10 p.m.

Newspapers in the German Capital refrain from commenting on the visit, but a statement by Herr von Ribbentrop published, expresses the Foreign Minister's "sincere satisfaction at Mr. Chamberlain's decision".—Reuter.

PREMIER TO REPORT
TO PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is learnt that Parliament is re-assembling as soon as the Premier returns in order to hear from Mr. Chamberlain an account of his German mission.—Reuter.

GREAT RECEPTION AT
MUNICH

MUNICH, Sept. 15.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at 12-35 (B.S.T.). Large crowds in the outskirts of the aerodrome heartily cheered Mr. Chamberlain when he landed. Mr. Chamberlain was greeted by Sir Neville Henderson, Herr von Ribbentrop, Herr von Dirksen and Foreign Office Chiefs.

Mr. Chamberlain left by special train for Berchtesgaden at 1-15 p.m. (B.S.T.).

At Berchtesgaden the Union Jack was hoisted over Mr. Chamberlain's hotel. The British flag was also flown over the railway station, where Mr. Chamberlain was expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

Eight men of Herr Hitler's personal Life-Guards form a guard of honour at the hotel. When Mr. Chamberlain visits the Fuehrer's residence in the afternoon, there will be a guard-of-honour by eight S.S. men. Everything points to Mr. Chamberlain staying for the night.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN
MEETS HITLER

BERCHTESGADEN, Sept. 15.

Large crowds near the station gave Mr. Chamberlain a hearty welcome as the train drew in, shouting "Heil" and throwing caps in the air.

Mr. Chamberlain accompanied by Herr von Ribbentrop, drove to the Grand Hotel. After a short rest Mr. Chamberlain with Herr Meissner, Chief of the Chancellor's Presidial Staff, motored to the Berghof, Herr Hitler's residence, where Herr Hitler welcomed Mr. Chamberlain on the steps.

A Guard-of-Honour presented arms as Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler exchanged a cordial handshake.

Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by Sir N. Henderson, Herr von Ribbentrop, Sir Horace Wilson and Mr. William Strang.

The Fuehrer immediately invited the visitor to take tea in the big lobby of Berghof, where the party included the Ambassador, Herr von Dirksen, Secretary of State, Von Weissacker.

It is assumed that the first talks after tea will be a discussion on the procedure of discussions proper.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND'S
ATTITUDE

WELLINGTON, Sept. 15.

"Wherever Britain is, we must be." (Continued on Page 7 Col. 4.)

Adolf Hitler
Reich leader of GermanyJAWAHAR
FLIES
TO GENEVA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was in a cheerful mood as he has received a good report from Dr. Bhindran about the health of Miss Indira his daughter, and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, his sister, before his departure today afternoon for Geneva by air.

I also understand that he had just then received an affectionate letter from Mahatma Gandhi enquiring about the health of Miss Indira and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi. "I hope to see you all in eight to ten days' time," said Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru when his friends wished him a good "journey" at Croydon.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi assured me that she was feeling very well. She added: "But I am proceeding to Broadstairs, where I shall take rest till I feel tired of rest."

JAWAHAR TO RETURN
TO INDIA IF WAR
BREAKS OUT

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

It is expected Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru may cut short his European tour and return to India, if war breaks out.

BOMBAY GOVT. TO BE
DRAGGED TO FEDERAL
COURT?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

The President, Gujarat Landholders' Association, has sent his observations on the Tenancy Bill of the Bombay Government. He says that the bill is based on class hatred and militates against the creed of non-violence of the Congress.

It was argued by the Talukdars and Landholders in an interview with Pressman that the bill is based on the theory of Communism and Bolshevism. It is understood that a deputation of the landholding classes of Gujarat is going to meet Sir Tej Bahadur in this connection to seek advice from him.

IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD THAT THE LANDHOLDERS ARE GOING TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT IN THE FEDERAL COURT CONCERNING TENANCY BILL.

On the other hand the peasants throughout Gujarat are sending resolutions and applications to Government showing their discontent in the Tenancy Bill.

Return Sudeten Land To Reich

Henlein On Denial Of
Promised Right"WE WANT TO LIVE AS
FREE GERMANS"

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

The return of Sudeten German territory to the Reich is demanded by Herr Henlein in a proclamation which says:

"Against our will and by denying us the promised right of self-determination we were forced in 1919 into the Czech State. We have made several sacrifices to safeguard our existence within the Czech State.

All our efforts to induce the Czechs to treat us honestly and justly have failed. We want to live as free Germans. We want to return to the Reich.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN
SUDETEN AREAS

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

According to the German News Agency, a General Strike has begun in the Sudeten German territory.

The German News Agency adds that all shops in Reichenberg are closed and workmen have left the workshops. Sudeten papers did not publish, because all printing staffs have downed tools.—Reuter.

RAID ON SUDETEN
HEADQUARTERS6 Killed: All Quiet In Area
Between Czech And
German Frontier

EGER, Sept. 15.

Six persons were killed, including a woman, a policeman and four civilians, in a fierce clash between the Czech troops with armoured cars and machine-guns and the Sudeten Germans firing from their Headquarters.

The fighting, which was witnessed by Reuter's Special Correspondent and lasted for four hours, centred round the Sudeten Deutsch Headquarters.

The trouble began when the police with a warrant went to search the Headquarters and members of the Party refused to allow them to enter, barred the door and opened fire.

The Czech police threw a cordon round the area and armoured cars were brought up.

The Sudetens refused an ultimatum to surrender upon which the police and troops stormed the building. The arrested persons were mainly young people and included a number of girls.

All apparently was quiet early this morning in the area between the Czech and German Frontier near Carlsbad, but every town and all the strategic cross-roads are picketed by the Czech troops or police.—Reuter.

30 Sudetens & Czechs
Killed

Thirty Sudeten Germans and Czechs were killed in clashes in Habersbirk on Tuesday and Wednesday nights according to an unconfirmed report from Berlin.

It states that Czech police and soldiers in armoured cars opened machine-gun fire at various points in the village to which the Sudeten Germans replied resulting in many being killed on both sides.

Duce Advocates
Plebiscite

ROME, Sept. 15.

Lord Runciman is earnestly begged to propose to Dr. Benes the holding of a plebiscite for all minorities in Czechoslovakia, in an article in "Popolo d'Italia" believed to be written by Signor Mussolini himself.

STOP PRESS

HITLER-CHAMBERLAIN TALKS

BERCHTESGADEN, Sept. 15. Strictest secrecy is maintained about what is happening within Berghof (Hitler's residence); but it is reported after tea Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain had a talk together alone in Herr Hitler's office. Mr. Chamberlain left Berghof and returned to the hotel at 9 p.m. which is interpreted to mean that the talks have ended for the day.—Reuter.

GOVT. MASTER OF SITUATION.

PRAGUE, Sept. 15.

Official reports indicate that there is considerable unrest in Sudeten areas, but evidently it has nowhere assumed serious proportions and the Government seems to be master of the situation.

The following incidents are mentioned in an official communiqué: Seventy armed Sudetens at Warmstadt surrounded the police station and captured and roughly handled the inmates; but the arrival of troops restored order.

Two thousand Sudetens attacked the post office at Bensen and cut the telephone line and they were dispersed by the police with rubber truncheons.

A similar crowd of Sudetens made a demonstration at Rumburg but were quickly scattered by the police.

An attempt at disorder at Schonlinde was suppressed without bloodshed.

A thousand Sudetens at Warmstadt tried to cross the frontier towards Germany and were stopped and driven back.—Reuter.

Konrad Henlein
Leader of Czech NazisBritish
Battalions For
Palestine

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is officially announced that two cavalry regiments—First Royal Dragoons and Royal Scots Greys—and the Second Battalion West Yorkshires together with necessary ancillary troops are being sent from Britain to Palestine.

Three battalions are also being sent from India, namely, Buffs First Battalion Bedfordshires and Hertfordshires and First Battalion Hampshire.

—Reuter.

TROOP MOVEMENTS
IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

According to the "Pioneer" the First Battalion of Buffs 6th (Lucknow) Infantry Brigade, First Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 10th (Jubbulpore) Infantry Brigade and the first Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire

"I GO WEST"

Publication In Serial In
"Sunday Chronicle"

The first instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's brilliantly written book appears in "Sunday Chronicle" of 18th instant.

Further instalments will appear serially in successive Sunday issues of the journal.

Book your copies at once!

Regiment, and the 7th (Dehradun) Infantry Brigade are under short notice to move overseas. Their destination is unknown but their families are not accompanying them.

BRIGANDS KILLED IN JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, Sept. 15.

The authorities announce that at least 20 brigands were killed in an encounter with the military who were assisted by aircraft between Jerusalem and Hebron on Sept. 13. Twelve more brigands were killed in various other encounters.

DAILY USE OF POISON GAS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The loss of Matoueheng, South end of the boom across the Yangtse after a week of continuous bombing and shelling is admitted by the Chinese Embassy in a statement which declares that the Japanese are now employing poison gas almost daily.—Reuter.

Neville Chamberlain
Prime Minister, Great BritainCzechs
Profoundly
Disturbed

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 15.

I understand that M. Daladier originally proposed to Mr. Chamberlain to accompany him to Berchtesgaden but Mr. Chamberlain's reply was, "You had better not come or Hitler would insist on Mussolini being invited as well."

Reports from Prague show that the news of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Hitler acted like a bombshell all over the country.

Czechs are profoundly disturbed by it. They believe it will do nothing but bolster up Hitler's tremendous self-pride and reinforce his obstinate decision to get his own way with the Czechs, despite the opposition of the democratic world.

It is a common reaction in Prague to say about Chamberlain's visit "Schuschnigg the second."

PREMIER'S OFFER
TO OPPOSITIONThree Seats For Labour In
War Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is reported that in the course of his talk with Major Attlee, Mr. Neville Chamberlain offered three seats to the Labour Opposition in case a War Coalition Cabinet is formed. Major Attlee has accepted the invitation subject to certain conditions.

Labour Party
Discusses Situation

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A meeting of those members of the national executive committee of the Labour Party who are in London was held this evening. International situation was discussed. A meeting of the full Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party will be held to-morrow morning.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT
IRELAND

BELFAST, Sept. 15.

The Australian cricketers beat Ireland by 61 runs. Australians: 145 (J. McDonald 8 for 24). Ireland: 84 (Ward 5 for 22).—Reuter's Special.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN

Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a competent lady professor to teach History to the F. A. and B. A. classes in the Kanva Maha Vidyalaya, Jubbulpur City. Apply to the Principal. (10797)

Wanted a Non-Madras Stenotypist. Person with Life Office Experience will have preference. Good salary and Prospects. Apply Box No. 10801, "Bombay Chronicle." (10784)

Wanted—Representatives to sell silk cloth, salary 100, allowance 50. Bilbo Silk Mills, Co., (Regd.) Depo, 47, Ludhiana. (10784)

For Paper Mills—Wanted Machine men, beater men and other technical staff. Apply with full details of experience to Secretary, Orient Paper Mills, Ltd., Via—Jharsuguda, B. N. R. (10774)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

U. P. Poultry Association Lucknow—Poultry training classes. The session for training commences from 5th October, 1938. It is the only institution that gives training in Poultry Husbandry on up-to-date lines. For full particulars apply to the Poultry Expert. (10797)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Free Medicine for Asthma Sufferers. Effective remedy. Write to D. K. Ghandi, 166, Bhandi Bazar Bombay. (10740)

Special Eczema Clinic, Habib Building, Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay. Time 2-5 p.m. (10791)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for silk and woolen cloths. Pay 125/- Particulars free. Jindals Ltd., Dept. 79, Ludhiana. (10799)

Wanted territorial agents for the sale of our steel furniture, office equipments, almirahs, etc. Men with good connections and experience. Apply to: Steel Products Limited, Post Box 354, Calcutta. (9494)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan wanted—Rs. 2,000 repayable Rs. 100/- per month. Reply Box No. 10798 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

PROPERTY with a ground and one upper floor situated on Arthur Road, measuring 338 sq. yds., bearing C. S. No. 21888 of Byculla Division, is available for a lease for 99 years.

Plans, Conditions of Lease and Particulars of present rental income, Municipal Taxes, Municipal requisitions regarding repairs, etc., will be available at the Collector's Office, Old Custom House, Fort. T. E. STREATHFIELD, Collector of Bombay. Collector's Office, Bombay, Sept., 1938. 9444

JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 hours noon of SATURDAY, the 17th October, 1938 for the supply of 15,000 Metre Gauge Jodka Teak Half Round Sleepers Size 6'x9"x4" to this Railway to be delivered F.O.R. JAMNAGAR, subject to passing.

Each Tender should be accompanied by this Railway Auditor's Receipt for Rs. 500 as Earnest Money for the execution of Agreement without which no Tender will be considered. Earnest Money will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers.

Sleepers to be delivered within one month from the date of receipt of order.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or assign reasons for non-acceptance.

Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per form from the Office of the Undersigned. MADHAVSINHJI, K.S., Superintendent of Stores, J. & D. Railway, Jamnagar. (Kathiawar). Dated 13th September, 1938. 9497.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

PUBLICLY ADVERTISED TENDERS

Firms not on the approved list of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department may on payment of the prescribed fee, purchase tender forms for the advertised requirements of this Administration. It may prove necessary to institute enquiries as to the capabilities of such firms if unknown to this Administration, before placing any orders on them, and time may not permit of such investigations being completed before a final settlement of offers has to be made. Firms wishing to submit tenders for the requirements of this Railway either to the general Manager or the Controller of Stores are therefore recommended to ensure that their names are on the approved list of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department when investigation of their capabilities may be unnecessary.

J. H. F. RAPER, General Manager. (9470)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

All varieties Mango, Lichee Grafts & other fruit Plants, healthy & genuine requiring immediate plantation, fruitable next year. 5 years old @ Rs. 25/- 3 years old @ Rs. 20/-; 2 years old @ Rs. 15/- per doz. respectively. Advance essential. Catalogue with guidance free on demand. Superintendent, Maharaja Nursery, Darbhanga. (10796)

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday, the 16th September 1938 at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) M. I. ROWJEE, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 15th September, 1938. 9498.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE NOTICE OF SALE published in the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 15th September, 1938, about the intended sale by Mr. Mulji Raghavji Mistry of Vile Parle of his immovable properties bearing final plot Nos. 56A1 and 56A2, area 726 and 700 sq. yds. of Vile Parle Town Planning Scheme No. II should kindly be read as applicable to the said plots and the said area of Scheme No. III and not scheme No. II, the latter scheme number having appeared in the said notice by a clerical mistake. Dated this 15th day of September, 1938.

K. K. VAIDYA, Purchaser's Attorney. 78, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 9496.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court Receiver who is appointed Receiver in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 2090 of 1936 (short title whereof is Virji Survan and Another vs. BAI BISMILLAH, widow of Ramzan Mahomed and others) by an Order dated the 7th day of January, 1937, has agreed in pursuance of the said Order to sell by private contract to our clients Haji Mahomed Abdullah and Bilal Abdullah the under mentioned properties known as "RAMZAN BUILDING." Any person or persons having any interest in or claim to the said properties or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Whiteway Laidlaw Buildings, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded from making the same and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house or houses, chawls, bungalows, etc. standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Cadastral Survey Register 519 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 118, New No. A/13620, old Survey No. 355, New Survey No. 2/3489 and Cadastral Survey No. 1927 of Byculla Division, as assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 4359 (1), 4359 (2) and Street Nos. 808-808A and 816 and 818A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ratanji Byramji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Krishnaji Sugaji Sindh but now of Ramjan Mahomed, on or towards the North by Haines Road and on or towards the South by the property of Dharsaji Tavrey.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 465 2/9 square yards according to the previous title deeds but according to Cadastral Survey Register 455 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 118, New No. B/13620, Old Survey No. 355, New Survey No. 3/3489 and Cadastral Survey No. 1926 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 4360 and Street Nos. 812-814 and bounded, or on towards the North by Haines Road, on or towards the East by the property of Ramjan Mahomed, on or towards the South by the property of Marutao Jayantee Galkwad and on or towards the West by the property of Dhondiba Ganpat Wagh. Dated this 16th day of September, 1938.

PATELL & EZEKIEL, Purchasers Attorneys. 9495.

Public Notices

NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAID

TEN SHARES NOS. 49812/49821 of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, failing which the Company will issue duplicates.

(Sd.) D. K. TELANG, Shareholder. Dated 16th September, 1938. (10390)

5TH WEEK

Begins TO-DAY

OF BOMBAY TALKIES' SCREEN TRIUMPH

Vachan

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI ASHOK KUMAR

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

ROXY TALKIES

THE BROADWAY

Kingsway at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in

"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF DON JUAN"

One of the wittiest talking-picture comedies yet produced.

TO-MORROW.

Paramount's Mighty Story of Jean Lafitte, the pirate who saved the nation!

A Cecil B. De Mille production

"THE BUCCANEER"

LOVE-MAKERS!

LAUGH-MAKERS!!

SINGERS! SINNERS!!

and they all ramp on the Screen in

Gramophone Singer



A HIGHLY DRAMATIC TALE OF ARTISTS, HEARTS & CONSCIENCES

Directed By:—

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Starring:

★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO Who make LOVE and do the Singing & the Sinning!

★ PRABHA Who does a Souful of LOVING!

ADVANI, SANKATHA, PANDE, JAMU PATEL, P. S. PATEL, KAYAMAL, BURGIA.

who LOVE and LAUGH!

From TO-MORROW

2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P. M.

IMPERIAL

Fleet Street Hunt For Sensationalism

Vijayalaxmi On London Journalism

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 6. Amid the excitements of the international situation, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pundit's arrival in London has been causing as much interest as the arrival of an American film star. Or perhaps to be exact, I should say nearly as much interest.

It would be an exaggeration to suggest that vast crowds thronged the air-port or mobbed her for her autograph. It is, however, undeniable that the London Press has been treating her as though she were a Hollywood actress of international fame about whose personal habits, clothes, etc., the whole world is waging war for information. So anxious have the papers been that Mrs. Pundit should play the role that they have assigned to her that in one or two instances, I am told they went so far as to attempt to dictate to her what she should say for publication.

PRACTICES IN FLEET STREET.

I understand that to one unfortunate journalist she pointed out that her (the woman journalist's) suggestion that she (Mrs. Pundit) had only been married for three years could not very well be reconciled with the fact that she had a daughter fourteen years of age. It was impressed upon her by the woman journalist that, whatever the truth might be, it sounded better to say that she had not been married for more than three years. It is possible to draw some inferences from this little episode about the practices prevalent in Fleet Street, but that would take us too far from our subject.

The woman Minister from the United Provinces has been headlined in the most amazing manner. "Mother of Three Has 48 million family," is one. "Stars Day By Standing On Her Head." These two samples are enough to suggest the determination with which the London Press has been trying to convert a Congress politician into a romantic and mysterious "Oriental" figure.

Needless to say, Mrs. Pundit is rather annoyed at all this, particularly as some of these reports have been coupled with the comment that the United Provinces are a backward province. She expressed herself this morning as being somewhat disillusioned. She said that she expected to find the British public politically minded. On the contrary, from the experience she has gone through during the last few days she suspected that the public here was more interested in the colour of her eyes, and her sarees and the red mark on her forehead rather than on the political and administrative issues, with which she has to deal in the normal course of her work.

INVITATIONS REFUSED. Mrs. Pundit who will be here till about the middle of next month has so far accepted no public engagements. I understand that a number of invitations have been received to address various organisations—particularly women's organisations.

In this connection, however, it must be pointed out that Mrs. Pundit deprecates any attempt to represent her as a specialist in women's problems in India or that her interest is mainly confined to such problems. "My nomination to the U. P. Cabinet has nothing to do with my being a woman, nor has my port-folio any special bearing on the condition of women in the United Provinces as distinct from the condition of other sections of the population," she said.

NEED OF FIGHT AGAINST FEDERATION

Referring to her departmental work as a whole she told us at a conference of Indian newspaper correspondents this morning at the offices of the India League that they were not in a position to effect any considerable improvement in the general state of affairs. They could build a road here and a road there, perhaps, and provide for a few more hospitals and dispensaries. But she was very emphatic that the present constitutional structures was raised on such defective economic and political conditions that nothing really far-reaching or effective could be accomplished within its framework. She stressed the necessity for fighting Federation and endeavouring to transform the Indian political situation in such a way that the nation's demand for complete independence would be irresistible.

INDIA AND WAR

Mrs. Pundit's visit to Hungary and Czechoslovakia before she reached London has given her a glimpse of the realities of the European situation. She told us that it would be a grim tragedy if the Czechoslovakian democracy were to be sacrificed to Fascism. She realised fully well that the tension to-day is highly explosive and may plunge the world into a large-scale war. Holding this possibility in view, she declared firmly that under no circumstances could India consent to be coerced into participation in a war, whatever its ostensible objects might be. She accused Great Britain of having pursued a foreign policy intended to placate Fascism at the expense of democratic peoples and said that the Indian people would refuse to be drawn in to help Mr. Chamberlain out of the disaster into which he is leading the whole world. "I don't think that any war in which Britain is involved, knowing what is Britain's foreign policy, can ever be anything but an Imperialist war," she said in reply to a question.

In answer to another question whether India would support and co-operate with Britain in the event of a war, Mrs. Pundit said the first and absolute condition for such co-operation and help from India the complete independence of India.

CRESCENT INSURANCE

The total business in force upto 31-3-1937 of the Crescent Insurance Company Limited was Rs. 5,63,661-8-3 and the New Paid-for Business secured from 1-4-1937 to 31-12-1937 was Rs. 9,05,400-0-0 says the report of the Directors to be submitted to the 17th ordinary general meeting of the company.

During the period of nine months ending December 31, 1937 825 proposals were received amounting to Rs. 12,62,650. Of these and few others awaiting completion at the end of the last year, 367 proposals resulted in policies for Rs. 9,05,400 of which Rs. 1,18,850 was re-assured. The total number of policies in force is 869 assuring the sum of Rs. 12,39,570-8-3 out of which Rs. 1,22,600 is re-assured. Claims paid and outstanding by death and maturity after deduction of re-assurances amounted to Rs. 6,557-3-0. The Life Fund has increased from Rs. 24,266-9-7 to Rs. 77,629-1-6. Your Directors have thought it wise in lieu of the Valuation Year to take the appreciation of Securities in Account. They have also transferred the sum of Rs. 12,042-1-10 which was lying to the credit of the Interest Suspense Account, in the Life Department, to the credit of the Life Revenue Account, as the corresponding debt to this item had already been written off as Bad Debt in the previous year. Similarly the sum of Rs. 3,654-7-3 received on account of Hatim Mills

(In. Liq.) is taken to the credit of Interest Account of Life Department, as the original Debt has already been written off in the Fire Department, this department having ceased to work.

Fresh Deposits with the Government of India totalled Rs. 15,500 bringing up the total of Investment with the Government to Rs. 1,32,700. The Directors applied to the Court in March last for reduction of capital by Rs. 6 per share. The High Court has approved of the reduction.

STATE POLICE MAKE LATHI CHARGE IN BR. TERRITORY

Several Injured At Moga: Telegram To Dr. Gopichand

MOGA, Sept. 15.

Two Lathi charges are reported to have been made on picketers by State Police as a result, of which about half a dozen are stated to have been injured. These were admitted later by Kisan workers to a private hospital, where they were given treatment.

Telegrams have been sent to Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Opposition leader, pointing out that State police are making Lathi charges in British territory.

Sixteen volunteers were arrested, while picketing on Nehal Bridge leading to Charik. Prominent police officials visited picket post in British territory.—A.P.

JAIN DEPUTATION TO NIZAM'S MINISTERS

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Resy, Sept. 14. A Jain Deputation of Hyderabad State waited upon the ministers of police, revenue and public works, and Ecclesiastical departments of H. E. H. the Nizam State to-day at 3 p.m. in the Council Hall, in connection with the ban against the free movement of Digambar (nude) Jain saints.

The ministers definitely assured the deputation that the Government would remove all restrictions complained of.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY

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"THE CHALLENGE"

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with KAY WALSH BETTY STOCKFELD CYRIL RITCHARD GARRY MARSH

ITS A SIDE-SPLITTING LAUGH HIT!

Plans Open 'Phone 20286

PLAZA

From to-morrow the great picture of Heroic Blood!

THE PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND

Starring:

WARNER BAXTER

DO NOT MISS

BAGHBAN

General Films' Mighty Picture of Indian Society that has been appreciated wherever it has been shown

With a cast of the Finest Artists in India led by

SIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKER

5TH GLORIOUS WEEK

IMPERIAL CINEMA

5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

Copper bonds valued at several hundreds of rupees have been mysteriously disappearing from the railway lines, especially between Masjid and Victoria Terminus. The G. I. P. Railway authorities have been instituting inquiries but have not been able to get any trace of the missing bonds or the culprits.

Intimation of the systematic theft of copper bonds was given to the police and a special police party was deputed to keep a watch in the locality.

The police arrested yesterday Gulab Mahomed and nine others as they were found loitering in the locality. The police suspect that the accused are responsible for the theft.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody till September 27.

A railway Sergeant who applied for the remand stated that the suspects "resided" in footpaths.

An uncommon and interesting case of action was fought out in its preliminary stage in the Court of Mr. Champaklal Modv. Judge, Court of Small Causes, on Tuesday.

Mr. C. E. Ring of the International Investigation Bureau filed a suit to recover the sum of Rs. 300 being the remuneration due to him in accordance with a written agreement dated 30th September, 1937 between him and Mrs. Banoo T. Modv. whereby she agreed to pay him Rs. 300 for services in the shape of collecting evidence for intended divorce proceedings to be filed by her.

Rs. 100 having been paid to Mr.

Ring on signing the agreement, he filed the suit for the balance of Rs. 200.

Mrs. Banoo T. Modv in her defence filed in Court denied that the meaning and intent of the agreement between the parties was set forth in the Summons, and as no divorce was obtained and as that event had not occurred and also owing to proper evidence not having been furnished to her by Mr. Ring, she was not at all liable under the suit.

Mr. T. R. Kapadia, Advocate, on behalf of Mrs. Modv stated that Mr. Ring was not entitled to any payment as no evidence was at all obtained by him to continue the High Court proceedings in the divorce matter, and as no divorce was at all obtained the contract was not completed. Mr. Kapadia raised a preliminary objection to the hearing of the suit.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate for the Plaintiff, declared that Mr. Ring was a recognized detective, whose services were in constant demand.

He had fully carried out his part of the contract in the shape of gathering evidence. The plaintiff was commissioned to obtain evidence of witnesses, to keep regular notes of evidence of investigation and to report the result thereof to Messrs. Gargat and Co., Solicitors of Mrs. Modv.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. T. R. Kapadia for the defendant. The case is adjourned to October 20, 1938.



Some of the members of the Bangalore Muslim Football Team, who won the Rovers' Cup Tournament in Bombay, were entertained at the Cricket Club of India by Mr. M. S. Aravamuthu, local branch manager of "The Hindustan Times."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.) a.m.
8-0 Records. 8-45 Naats.

p.m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Music. 2-0 Rhythm of the Rain. 2-10 Sunderabai. 2-30 Yesterday's Talk. 2-45 Gajananrao Joshi. 3-10 Ibadat. 3-15 Less-Known Tals. 3-10 Ibadat. 5-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 6-0 Bone of Contention. 6-15 Sunderabai. 6-35 Best Form of Flattery. 6-45 Folk-songs. 7-0 To Bhujang. 7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Marriage and Divorce. Talk in Marathi by C. Hate. 8-15 Gajananrao Joshi of Aundh. 8-40 Bhopal on Strings. 8-45 Sunderabai. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Dancing to the Radio. 1-9-30 News. 9-45 To-night in Bombay. By H. Chattopadhyaya. 10-0 Gretel Sommer. Violin. 10-15 George Lester. Cello. 10-30 Diamond Newby. Crooner. 10-40 Synopation on Two Pianos. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. Same as in Bombay I.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s.)
p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.) a.m.
7-0 Recitation from Quran 7-15 Zikr-i-Haq. 7-25 Rashid Ahmad and Party. 7-45 in Lighter Vein. 8-20 Shariatnara Veena Recital. 8-40 News in English 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon.
12-0 Naats and Qawwalis.
p.m.
1-0 Hour of Waltzes.
TRANSMISSION III.

Delhi—II Programme

p.m.
6-0 Mukerjee and his Melody Makers. 6-10 Light Music. 6-50 Rashid Ahmad and Party. 7-10 Qudratullah. 7-30 For Villagers. Only 8-0 Rashid Ahmad 8-15 If They did not Exist. A Historian talk in Hindustani 8-30 Classical Music News. Weather Report 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Qudratullah. 10-0 Comments on Public Health Commissioners' Report for 1936. By Col. A. J. H. Russell. 10-15 Classical Music. 10-55 News.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
V U C 370.4 metres (810 kc/s.) p.m.
12-30 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 1-15 Available Market Rates. 1-17 Nelson Eddy. Bartone. Weather Bulletin for Ocean and River Craft. 1-30 Islamic Programme. 1-45 Stories from Persia. 2-0 Commercial News (Bengali). 2-5 Records. 5-0 Children's Corner. 6-0 Programme for Children. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7-0 Pather Alo. 8-0 Commercial News. 8-5 Sandhi-prakash. N. N. Mazumdar. Clarinet. S. C. Chakravarti. Tar sanni. 8-30 News. Weather (Bengali). 8-45 News. 9-0 Local News (Bengali). 9-5 Russian Music. 9-50 Dorothy Cannell. Soprano. 10-0 Concerto for Flute and Harp in C Major.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.) p.m.
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.
61.47 metres (4,880 kc/s.) p.m.
5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.) p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. By Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Recitation from Quran. 5-55 Naat. 6-5 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-30 Din Mohammad. 6-35 Lala Rukh. 7-0 Around Ammu Jan. 8-0 From Reader's Library. 8-15 Hour with villagers. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Thumri Bhim. By Bai Saraswatibai. 9-55 Lala Rukh. 10-5 Krishna Kanhaiya. 10-15 Bai Saraswatibai. 10-35 Piano. Violin and Tabla. 10-40 Lala Rukh.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.) p.m.
6-0 In Devotional Mood. 6-25 Vidya Seth. 6-40 Mushtaq Husain Saqi. 6-50 Classical Music. 7-15 Vidya Seth. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Mushtaq Husain Saqi. 8-20 Thumri. 8-50 Music. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports. Cause. Talk by F. W. Bustin. 10-0 Classical Music. 10-30 Artist's Choice.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.) p.m.
6-30 Rasheed Ahmad Khan of Cawnpore. 6-55 Nand Lal and Party of Behares. 7-10 Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 7-35 Nand Lal and Party. 7-45 Between You, Me and the Mike. 8-0 Mohammad Asrar. 8-20 Jameelabai. 8-40 Recitation from famous Hindi Books. 8-50 Rasheed Ahmad Khan. 9-15 News. Weather R. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Nand Lal and Party. 10-0 Rasheed Ahmad Khan. 10-20 Jameelabai. 10-45 Nand Lal and Party.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.) p.m.
5-30 Shrimati N. Chokkamma. Veena and vocal. 6-15 Ramanayya Chettiar. Jaltarang. 7-15 Talk in Tamil by C. Rajagopalachariar. 7-30 Shrimati N. Chokkamma. Veena and Vocal. 8-15 Tell tale Hear. 8-30 G. S. Vijaya Rao. Vocal. 9-0 A.R. Carnatic Orchestra. 9-15 News. Weather Report. 9-30 Muslim. Architecture in S. India talk by Capt. A. Hamid. 9-45 Pakshiraja Aiyangar. Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s.) p.m.
5-30 Mixed Melodies. 6-0 G. S. Vijaya Rao and C. S. Rajam. Duets. 6-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 H. Chatterjee. Tenor. 10-5 A Celebrity Programme. 10-30 Epilogue.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 13.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSC (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.85 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s) p.m.
7-30 Sing-Song. 8-30 Yehudi Menuhin (Violin). 8-50 Building the City. 9-5-5 It must be Simple. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Irish Dance Music. 10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

Make Radio Provincial Subject

The Chairman, Executive Committee, Bombay Radio Listeners' Guild, writes: The following resolution passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Guild, held on Tuesday last:—
"Resolved that the Bombay Radio Listeners' Guild is emphatically of opinion that the administration and control of Radio and Broadcasting should be a Provincial subject and not a Central subject, as it is at present. The Guild strongly supports the view taken by the Hon. Premier of the Bombay Government that Broadcasting and Radio should be under Provincial control."

PROGRESS OF JUPITER

Managing Agents Give Up Half Of Agency Commission

The 20th Ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. was held at its registered office at Ewart House, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided.

The net premium after deducting all re-insurances amounted to Rs. 5,89,017-8-6 and the losses came to Rs. 2,06,293-12-9. The Fire Fund has been kept at Rs. 9,00,000.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The net premium after deduction of all re-insurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 97,068-13-2 in the Marine Department. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amounts reserved for claims intimated make a total of Rs. 41,796-2-5. The Marine Fund has been kept at Rs. 2,30,000.

The premium income in the Accident Department amounted to Rs. 1,01,157-4-10 after deducting all re-insurances. The losses came to Rs. 58,941-7-7.

Actual premiums received during the half year under report in the Life Department after deducting re-insurance premiums amounted to Rs. 2,19,090-12-8 and interest earned and fees came to Rs. 18,451-15-7. Claims expenses etc. absorbed a sum of Rs. 1,55,068-4-7, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 82,474-7-8. A Life Fund amounting to Rs. 13,60,629-9-11 has been created. The total assurance income amounted to Rs. 81,00,116-4-0. The Life Fund has increased to Rs. 82,474-7-8.

The Managing Agents have given up half of their Agency Commission in the Fire, Marine and Accident Department for which the Directors offered their thanks.

Yes, HE IS
RAI BAHADUR'S SON



Now Slaving for a Living

Pitiful, indeed, is the lot of this innocent child - suddenly deprived of the comfort of a loving father, whose tragic end cut short all dreams of his future. WARDEN, in the course of its triumphant march from year to year has prevented such suffering at its very source - through insurance. Its performance as a life office has been so impressive and animated that, even critics keen to flaws have stood speechless. Judging - WARDEN from facts alone there has been a net expansion of business by 25% - a clear rise in income by 80% and a valid addition to the Life Fund by 163% over the last year. Income - indeed! Every one says! Ask for particulars of WARDEN Policies with Nonforfeiture and Easy Revival privileges.

Each year 6,312,018 children are left destitute in India because the fathers err. WARDEN could protect them if only the parents seek for it in time.

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Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN CITY

Commercial Associations To Observe Holiday On Wednesday

The General Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes:—

On behalf of the B. P. C. C., we had sent a circular letter to all the leading business associations in the City, requesting them to observe the 21st of September, the 70th Birth Day of Mahatma Gandhi according to the Hindu Calendar, as a Holiday and suspend the business for the day to enable the members and their employees to participate in the programme of the 1st day. We are glad to announce that our appeal has met with a ready response, as usual, and we are daily receiving replies from these Associations to say that our request has been granted. So far the following Associations and Institutions have intimated to us their resolve to observe 21st September as a Holiday:—
The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
The Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd.
The Bombay Fancy and Grey Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and The Seeds Traders' Association.

Art Section In Gandhi Jayanti Exhibition

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following appeal to artists and citizens of Bombay:—

During the Gandhi Jayanti Week side by side with the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, it is proposed to have an Art Section containing portraits, pictures and statues of Mahatma Gandhi in particular and other national leaders in general. The section will have three courts, one containing portraits and pictures of Gandhiji in different postures and the second will include busts, statues and other special attractive models of Gandhiji. In the third court will be exhibited pictures, portraits of prominent national leaders and a variety of interesting specimens of indigenous arts.

We hereby publicly appeal to the artists and citizens of Bombay to lend this Committee such interesting and attractive portraits, pictures etc. of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders and also other specimens of Swadeshi art worth keeping in this Art Section and thus help the B.P.C.C. in making



Mr. K. K. Paknikar, B.A., B.T., a life member of the Sholapur Education Society and the ex-Headmaster of New High School, Sholapur, sailed for England this week for higher studies in teaching and education.

Maharashtra Khaddar Exhibition

Khadi Bhandar Dadar, writes:—
Khadi Bhandar at Kalbadevi, has arranged a Khaddar Exhibition in Mahajanwadi near their Bhandar from 17th instant.

The main idea in arranging the exhibition is to show progress of Khadi movement in different provinces, and so every province has been given two days to exhibit its khaddar.

Maharashtra, being the first province to increase the wages of their workers—spinners—and the foremost in the quality and superior to all other provinces in the output of production and sales of Khaddar, has been given the first chance of exhibiting their khaddar.

Everyone must be anxious to see the progress of Maharashtra as regards Khadi movement, and one visit to the exhibition will satisfy them. Different coloured sarees, fine sarees and dhoties, coating in up-to-date designs, durable "chotari" plain white coating and all other personal wear requirements will be exhibited.

Also charts stating the facts and figures of production and sale are given for the knowledge of interested public. Let everyone take the chance of visiting the exhibition and purchase something.

this undertaking a complete success. It is needless to mention that care will be taken of the articles entrusted to the Committee and these will be returned after the Exhibition is over to the parties concerned in good condition.

20 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON

Get the facts and you'll get a Ford

Latest Gallops At Poona

Zuyder Zee Striking Form: Love Call Does Smart Gallop

FROM OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT

Horses with Cup engagements have had their wind-up gallops. JAHAN ARA, LEGION and GOLDEN TICKET have given all-round satisfaction.

ZUYDER ZEE (Obald) easily disposed of THE NUN (J. Britt) in a dash over the six. The former shows notable signs of improvement.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Devashingh) showed out better than MAHARAJA'S FANCY (J. Britt) and NATIONAL FLAG (E. Britt) in a sharply run seven furlongs gallop. He is in top-hole fettle.

HIS LORDSHIP (Rook) was fair in a seven furlongs spin. Can be made a lot fitter.

MAELSTROM (Clarke) shaped satisfactorily in a brisk mile and a furlong spin. He has improved.

FLINTY (Rook) held TIGER TIM (O'Neale) in a dash over the six. Keep an eye on the grey.

LOVE CALL (Brace) moved better than HAREM (R. Boy) in a brisk mile gallop. The former is worth a following.

MISS POTIPHAR (Whiteside) was far superior to SUNDOWN (B. McQuade) and GROMAN (Clarke) in a rousing mile gallop. The first named is fast training on.

TALKLESS (Northmore) out-paced DON TANGREDO (R. Boy) over seven furlongs. Former is making rapid strides to improvement.

NONE SO GAY (Maxwell) pleased in a nice pace mile and a quarter gallop. Must be winning a nice race before long.

PRESSMAN (Brace) had KINGSBOROUGH (R. Boy) in a smart

furlongs. May bring off a long shot.

TAJ NIZAM (K. Hassan) pleased in a six furlongs dash.

VANDYKE (Rook) was too good for BELLE ECLIPSE (R. Boy) over six furlongs.

THARWATH (McQuade) and DHIYAB (R. Boy) went a mile gallop on the tan. Satisfactory.

SAIF AL NUSSER (R. Boy) and ZAID UL KHAIR (Evans) shaped creditably in a mile gallop. Latter appeared to be going well within himself.

Note:—NASU, ANAND, BANI TAMIM, ROSE OF PERSIA II.

FINE WEATHER AT POONA

Weather is fair and going good at Poona, according to a Turf Club telegram.

Radio Station At Trichinopoly

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

A preliminary survey has already been taken with regard to the erection of a radio station at Trichinopoly and, according to the present arrangement, the authorities will take up the work soon after completing a new studio for Bombay, which is expected to be working in full swing by the middle of next month. Trichinopoly station is likely to be completed by the middle of December.—A.P.

Karachi Tramwaymen Call Off Strike

KARACHI, Sept. 15. The City heaved a sigh of relief when after six days of strike, the tram and bus service was resumed at 6-00 p.m. yesterday.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 15.
The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Since June 1st
81	74	0.6	35.5 +10.4
94	75	—	33.5 +9.8
102	76	—	32.5 +9.1
102	79	—	8.4 -8.2
88	70	1.6	26.6 +11.8
103	78	—	18.3 -3.3
93	80	—	48.2 +16.7
91	73	—	33.5 +1.1
98	79	—	33.5 +1.1
80	74	7.1	73.1 +0.1
79	66	0.2	22.0 +6.1
88	74	1.2	46.1 -
99	76	—	32. -
77	66	—	26.5 -9.8

Agra 103 75 - 17.1 -4.9

Amraoti 81 74 0.6 35.5 +10.4

Akola 94 75 - 33.5 +9.8

Ahmedabad 102 76 - 32.5 +9.1

Ajmer 102 79 - 8.4 -8.2

Ahmednagar 88 70 1.6 26.6 +11.8

Amalabad 103 78 - 18.3 -3.3

Benares 93 80 - 48.2 +16.7

Bombay 91 73 - 33.5 +1.1

Marolli 98 79 - 33.5 +1.1

Bombay 80 74 7.1 73.1 +0.1

Bangalore 79 66 0.2 22.0 +6.1

Bhopal 88 74 1.2 46.1 -

Baroda 99 76 - 32. -

Belgaum 77 66 - 26.5 -9.8

Bahawalpur 81 69 0.2 17.1 +5.9

Bijapur 84 73 1.4 7.7 +6.3

Bellary 100 77 - 18.5 +0.1

Bhavnagar 88 78 7.7 0.0 +7.7

Chittagong 91 79 - 26.1 -16.0

Cuttack 90 75 - 32.5 -8.3

Cawnpore 97 81 - 47.8 +18.4

Calicut 85 76 0.1 96.9 +12.9

Colombo 84 73 1.0 12.9 -6.1

Cheerapunji 74 65 1.3 39.4 +96.0

Cocoanada 86 77 0.4 25.0 +5.8

Cochin 84 76 0.2 39.8 -11.1

Dehra Dun 90 73 - 77.0 +6.8

Delhi 104 77 - 5.5 -12.3

Dehra I. Khan 108 72 - 2.0 -3.1

Darjeeling 65 56 0.4 10.4 +4.1

Deccan 99 75 - 19.5 -2.8

Dalhousie 99 75 - 46.9 -7.5

Fort Sandeman 94 67 - 3.8 -1.4

Gorakhpur 94 79 - 52.5 +14.0

Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 73 0.3 2.8 +0.6

Hyderabad (Dn.) 96 73 0.3 21.8 +0.6

Jhansi 91 74 0.2 42.6 +13.0

Jubbulpore 92 77 0.1 52.1 +5.1

Jaipur 111 74 - 1.0 -1.2

Karwar 103 72 - 11.3 -9.5

Karachi 83 73 0.1 82.3 -21.3

Kodakanal 87 73 - 21.5 +0.3

Kodakanal 63 53 - 21.2 +1.5

Kandwa 96 75 7.0 30.1 +5.8

Lucknow 95 80 - 54.3 +23.0

Ludhiana 106 75 - 8.0 -12.3

Lahore 100 71 - 7.0 -7.3

Lysalpur 107 73 - 5.7 -4.9

Multan 108 77 - 3.0 -1.9

Mysore 81 66 - 10.9 -0.5

Madras 90 74 1.3 13.6 +0.7

Maymyo 79 77 - 0.4 61.6 -

Marmagao 73 71 3.4 16.2 +0.9

Malgosha 69 59 - 54.7 -13.6

Mahabaleswar 71 63 1.5 236.0 -8.8

Murree 78 60 - 39.8 +5.9

Mount Abu 83 72 - 38.1 -16.8

Masulipatam 87 77 - 21.5 +0.3

Mandlay 91 76 0.2 11.3 -4.4

Mangalore 83 73 0.2 108.6 +6.0

Meerut 80 63 0.1 105.3 +5.9

Mercara 80 63 0.1 105.3 +5.9

Nagpur 61 53 - 21.4 -2.6

Ootacamund 92 82 - 49.0 +11.2

Patna 98 74 - 3.4 -0.9

Peshawar 87 72 1.2 17.9 +0.2

Pachmarhi 82 67 0.2 72.1 +7.2

Port Blair 80 75 1.5 70.5 +12.4

Quetta 85 40 - 1.0 -

Ranchi 86 74 0.4 37.4 -5.1

Rawalpindi 102 79 - 33.9 +11.3

Rangoon 84 76 0.7 67.5 -0.2

Ratnagiri 76 72 9.3 111.4 +23.3

Rajkot 96 77 - 18.6 -4.4

Sialkot 102 76 - 27.6 +6.2

Srinagar 88 50 - 6.4 -0.5

Sholapur 87 72 - 31.4 +12.3

Shillong 74 62 - 54.2 -4.5

Shillong 88 50 - 2.6 -0.5

Simla 69 60 - 40.7 -4.5

Surat 92 73 1.2 36.5 +3.5

Salem 87 74 - 21.6 +4.7

Trichinopoly 92 76 - 11.5 +2.5

Trivandrum 85 75 0.8 24.3 -2.8

Vizagapatam 85 78 1.8 18.5 +0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS

You Can Expect That Now, Says Weather Expert

BOMBAY, Thursday. Sunny weather, sometimes interspersed with slight showers, is predicted for the future by the weather expert.

In the morning the skies were overcast with clouds but towards noon, they were slowly lifting.

The monsoon is now slowly drawing to its close.

Although temperature dropped by five degrees yesterday, its tendency to rally to normal is in sight.

The following rainfall figures were recorded at the Colaba Observatory for the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

Colaba 7.13 inches

St. George's Hospital 6.70 inches

J. J. Hospital 6.81 inches

Matunga 2.82 inches

The total rainfall figures in the above places are: 73.310", 75.570", 80.01" and 72.20" respectively.

There is an excess of 10.15 inches of rain this year over the average normal amount of rain for the period.

The maximum temperature to-day was 79.8 degrees, that is five degrees below normal, while the minimum was 73.8 degrees, that is two degrees below normal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. F. H. DeVitre to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. M. T. Vartak.

Messrs. J. M. Barot, Advocate (O.S.), and Kantilal C. Thakore, to hold two additional temporary appointments of Presidency Magistrate, Bombay created up to 31st March 1939.

Rao Saheb H. R. Thakkar to continue to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, from 8th August 1938, in temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police vacated by Mr. N. S. Gurtu.

Mr. H. S. McGulgan, on completion of his training, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation, Poona, vice Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik.

Mr. A. E. Davies, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, reverting Rao Saheb H. R. Thakkar.

Mr. E. Mills, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Flipo 9-2, Royal Rival 8-11, Jahan Ara 8-11, Al Hamid 8-7, Flery Face 8-4, Poppy Day 8-2, Legion 8-2, Bukhar 8-2, Golden Ticket 8-2, Sadran Mani 7-9, Ghaffah 7-11, Fata Kashaf 7-9, Four Aces 7-7 and Orient 7-7.

Seventh Race: 5-0 p.m.

THE ELGIN PLATE, Div. I.

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Nasu 9-0, Tall Story 8-13, Cash 8-12, Vijaya Kumar II 8-1, Assault-at-Arms 8-12, Star of Persia 8-8, Flinty 8-5, Heritage 8-3, Checkmate 8-3, Miss Potiphar 8-1, Marce 8-0, Maelstrom 7-10, Manifold 7-10 and Groman 7-7.

Eighth Race: 5-30 p.m.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Finalist 9-7, Manclare 9-2, Zuyder Zee 8-9, Diamond Shower 8-9, Field Marshal 8-0, National Flag 7-7, Flying Glance 8-9, Desert Night 7-10, Multissimo 8-2, Synagogue 8-0, Inflation 7-4 and Talk 7-4.

Ninth Race: 6-0 p.m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE, Div. I.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

White Flower 10-0, Iraq Bahadur 9-2, Ghazalan 8-9, Walk Over 8-5, Nur Jehan 7-7, Bahar Neel 8-4, Silver Star 8-4, Vershan 8-0, Samra Layal 8-0, Al Ghazi 8-0, Reformer 8-0, Thousand Dollars 7-12, Fair Play 7-11, Taj Nizam 7-9, Desert Prince 7-9, The Duke 7-7 and Iraq Jewel 7-7.

Big Meeting: Last Day

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Races At Poona

A card of nine events are provided for the last day of the Poona Big Meeting to be run on Saturday, September 17.

Among the 12 Class I acceptors for the Poona Plate to be run over seven furlongs, Finalist and Field Marshal are generally accepted as "good things."

For the Governor's Cup to be run over R.C. and Distance, out of the 14 Class I Arabs left in Fata Kashaf and Royal Rival are expected to be in the picture.

The following are the Probables, Weights and the order of running:—

First Race: 2-0 p.m.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Hakim Pasha 9-8, Jankiz Khan 9-3, Dagastan 9-3, Khalil 8-10, Jirnas 9-0, Dhiyab 8-10, Tharwath 8-8, Virkumar 8-10, Nassar Allah 8-10, Lucky Thought 8-10, Salm Pasha 8-10, Saad Taha 8-8, Wafi Hamid 8-8, Good Chance 8-8, Moon Bay 8-8, Mahmud al Iraq 8-2, Lucky Son 8-6, Adwan al Muluk 8-5, Turkey 8-2, Hazal Beg 8-2, Shamsoonder 8-2, Mamluke 8-2, Khalaf Sinjar 7-10, Abbas Pasha 7-10, Shireen 7-10 and Ralsana 7-4.

Second Race: 2-30 p.m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE, Div. II.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Blanche 9-0, Aziza 9-0, Full Moon 9-0, Ajid 8-11, Majhool 8-10, Farhan Pasha 8-9, Zooloom 8-6, Her Highness 8-5, Sarkhat 7-12, Kabadon Jamil 8-5, Saad Nazam 8-2, Amir 7-12, Green Lawn 7-12, Salm al Iraq 7-11 and Mujbil Hamid 7-11.

Third Race: 3-0 p.m.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Fourth Race: 3-30 p.m.

THE ELGIN PLATE, Div. II.

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Hakim Pasha 9-8, Jankiz Khan 9-3, Dagastan 9-3, Khalil 8-10, Jirnas 9-0, Dhiyab 8-10, Tharwath 8-8, Virkumar 8-10, Nassar Allah 8-10, Lucky Thought 8-10, Salm Pasha 8-10, Saad Taha 8-8, Wafi Hamid 8-8, Good Chance 8-8, Moon Bay 8-8, Mahmud al Iraq 8-2, Lucky Son 8-6, Adwan al Muluk 8-5, Turkey 8-2, Hazal Beg 8-2, Shamsoonder 8-2, Mamluke 8-2, Khalaf Sinjar 7-10, Abbas Pasha 7-10, Shireen 7-10 and Ralsana 7-4.

Fifth Race: 4-0 p.m.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

EROS

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Where the Pictures are the Talking
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Constance Moore, William
Lundigan, Ralph Morgan

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guilty? Or, are they
sometimes just "WIVES
UNDER SUSPICION"?

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 7, 1904
Muslim: Rajah 20, 1937
Parsi: Farvardin 11, 1308
High tide: 3:36; 15:41
Low tide: 9:29; 21:58
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 42m
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Saturday, September 17.
S. S. "Viceroy of India" sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications Column.

LATE TIVREKAR'S ANNIVERSARY
Under the auspices of the Vaishya Literary and Social Club the anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Tivrekar will be celebrated to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m., at Mr. N. H. Kesarkar's Hall, Engineer Building, near to Sandu Bros, Thakurwar.

DONATION TO ISMAIL COLLEGE
On page 12 col 4 of our Monday's issue in the Vile Parle correspondent's report about collection for Ismail College Poor Students' fund, it should be "The President donated Rs. 501 instead of Rs. 59 as published."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councilors of "B" Ward will meet near the Bynulla Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.
Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

Y. F. B. BOMBAY BRANCH

Under the auspices of the above brotherhood, Sjt. Jyotindra Dave M.A. will speak on "Muzavan" in Gujarati, at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m.

ANTI-FEDERATION DAY AT VILE PARLE

In pursuance of the directions of the All-India Executive of the Congress Socialist Party, Anti-Federation Day will be observed in Vile Parle on Friday the 16th instant when a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. in the Gokulbhai School Hall. Comrades Ashok Mehta, Purshotam Trikumdas and others will address the meeting and Sjt. Ratubhai Desai, President Vile Parle Congress Committee will preside.

PARLE PREPARES FOR GANDHI JAYANTI

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE: Wednesday.
Brisk preparations are going on for the celebration of the forthcoming "Gandhi Jayanti" commencing from October 2.

A Provisional Committee, consisting of Sjts. Bapubhai Vashi, V. V. Ranade, R. C. Das and Rajyadhiksha has been set up. The Committee members, it is understood, will take part in the continuous spinning (Kartan Yagna) to be organised by the the sisters of the local Khadi Mandir.

STUDENTS' DAY.

A Students' Day will also be observed when essays will be invited and national sports and games will be held.

When the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, performed the opening ceremony of the Municipal Market and the Garden, the President of the Vile-Parle Congress Committee, Mr. Ratubhai Desai, was not invited to the function but a formal invitation was extended in the name of the Secretary. This matter was brought in for discussion at the meeting of the Parle Congress Executive and lively discussions took place. The fact that the President was not invited was brought to the notice of the Municipal authorities and it is understood that the Municipal authorities have expressed regret.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Private Life of Don Juan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers in Paris" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Anurag Manthan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Wives under Suspicion" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Challenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poorbima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Fashionable Wife" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharm-Mata" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Cocoanut Grove" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Hurricane" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Alibaba Goes to Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAT—"Man Who Broke The Bank at Monte Carlo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yanghilla" Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Firefly" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

POSTINGS IN BOMBAY

A Press Communication issued by the P.M.G. Bombay states—
It has been found, however, that the public and business concerns in particular, accumulate their postings till the latest hour of posting with the result that it is extremely difficult to sort the enormous amount of matter received from the last clearance, before the time fixed for the despatch of mails to the railway station. The public, especially firms which post in large quantities, are requested to distribute their postings over the day and to endeavour to arrange that the bulk of their correspondence reaches the post office not later than 4 p.m. This will obviate the possibility of any articles missing the despatch for which it is intended.

HINDUSTANI GAYAN VARDHAK

The fifth concert of vocal music of this circle, by Bai Vatsalabai Kuntekar, will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Forbes Gujarathi Hall opposite Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

GANDHI SEVA SENA TO SELL KHADI HUNDIS

The Hon. Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch writes:—

It has been decided to observe Gandhi Jayanti by sale of Khadi Hundi, and the members of the Gandhi Seva Sema will be approaching the merchants in the various markets for the sale of the Hundi.

Anti-Federation Demonstration

MEETINGS TO-DAY AND ON SUNDAY.

The Congress Socialist Party, the States Peoples Conference, the B. I. T. C., the A and G Ward Congress Committees and the Bombay Students' Union have decided to organise "Anti-Federation Demonstration" from to-day (Friday), to 18th instant (Sunday). The following public meetings have been organised in this connection:—
To-day (Friday): at Blavatsky Hall, at 7 p.m., Sjt. M. R. Masani presiding. Messrs. Balvantar Mehta, Bokhari, C. K. Narayanswami, Shanti Master and V. B. Karnik will speak.
To-day (Friday): at Deleslie Road Maidan, at 5-30 p.m., Sjt. Asok Mehta presiding. Messrs. Purshotam Trikumdas, Oak, F. M. Pinto and Bhise will speak.
Sunday: at Kamgar Maidan, at 5 p.m., Sjt. Jannadas Mehta presiding. Messrs. S. A. Dange, Purshotam Trikumdas, S. Nimbkar, Asok Mehta and Jogekar will speak.

After the meeting there will be a procession.

Congress House Exhibition

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:—
The construction work of a special pandal in the spacious compound of the Congress House for the forthcoming Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar is going on apace. Most of the stalls are already booked and there are only few which are still to be booked. We have, therefore, to appeal to the dealers of Swadeshi articles coming within the limited scope of this Exhibition, to immediately apply for the stalls. Particulars regarding rent of stall etc. can be had from the office of the B. P. C. C. on application.

SHAMDASANI AND EVIDENCE ACT

Small Cause Court, Judge To Give Ruling

Discussion raged over the way documents were to be produced in a court of law at the resumed hearing of a petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasan to disqualify Mr. Sultan M. Chino, the Mayor of Bombay, as a Councillor and consequently to dislodge him from his office, before the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. S. E. Kurwa, at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Thursday. The petition was filed under the City Municipal Act.

Evidence was led by Mr. Shamdasan for the determination of the issue arising out of his petition.

When Mr. Shamdasan averred that Mr. Sultan Chino was the Managing Director of the "Bombay Garage," Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate for the respondent, pointed out that the fact had been admitted in the course of his points of defence.

Mr. Shamdasan: You will have to admit many more things like the one that he was getting commission.

Sir J. Kanga objected to the way he was misrepresented. While he admitted that Mr. Sultan Chino was the Managing Director, he did not admit that his remuneration was fixed by commission or percentage of profits.

After confirming on oath certain statements in his petition, Mr. Shamdasan called upon the Municipal clerk to produce relevant documents pertaining to the transactions entered into by the firm, in which the petitioner alleged, the respondent had a share or interest with or on behalf of the Municipal Corporation.

Sir J. Kanga objected on the ground that Mr. Shamdasan should first give evidence and then only any other witness could be called upon to produce documents.

SHAMDASANI'S CONTENTION
Mr. Shamdasan contended that under Sec. 139 of the Evidence Act he could call upon a person to produce documents, without that person being called as a witness.

The Court conceded the point. After the petitioner had put in one of the letters that passed between the firm and the Municipal Corporation in the course of one of the transactions, the Court asked Sir J. Kanga whether he possessed all the correspondence relating to the matter.

Sir J. Kanga replied in the affirmative and added that he was prepared to put in all the correspondence in one compilation.

When the Court made the suggestion to Mr. Shamdasan that the whole correspondence could be put in in one compilation and in a chronological order in order to save time and suit the convenience of the Court, Mr. Shamdasan submitted that he could not do so.

After nearly half-an-hour's discussion between the Judge and the petitioner, the former said that the exhibits could be tendered with the consent of the petitioner and the respondent and could be marked as exhibits to suit the convenience of the court and meet the ends of justice.

Mr. Shamdasan: Does your honour want me to scrap the Evidence Act?

Court: I know much more of the Evidence Act than you do and so Mr. Shamdasan, do not talk of Evidence Act, please.

RULING TO BE GIVEN

After some further discussions, the Judge remarked that he could not convince Mr. Shamdasan and added that, if Mr. Shamdasan did not want to be helpful to the Court, he did not mind it and he would give his own ruling in the matter.

He, however, told the parties that whatever documents were to be put in as exhibits could be only put in by consent.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.
At the outset Mr. Shamdasan resumed the thread of his preliminary arguments which were not completed the previous day.

He submitted that a Joint Stock Company was an association or partnership of more than 20 persons registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882, with an "enabling section" which was subsequently inserted and which brought down the number from 20 to seven. Any association or partnership of more than 20 persons would be an illegal company, he submitted to the court, if it was not registered.

After citing legal authorities to draw a distinction between a private and a public company, he remarked that they were diametrically opposed like the poles.



Mr. Sunder Kabadi, London Correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" photographed with his English bride at the wedding reception in London.

STRICTURES AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB

Gross Dereliction Of Duty As Trustee

Under what circumstances would a person be justified in prosecuting another person for an offence, even if the charge is proved to be unsustainable after a magisterial enquiry?

This point arose before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court. The issue formed the pivot of a suit filed by Mr. Amruddin Saleh-bhai Teybi, senior partner of Messrs. Saleh-bhai Teybi and Co. claiming a heavy sum as damages from Kurban Hussain Abdul Hussain in respect of a prosecution launched by the latter which had failed and which was alleged to be false and malicious.

The suit was originally tried by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, who had awarded the plaintiff Rs. 16,000 as damages.

DISCHARGED BY MAGISTRATE
The plaintiff complained that in 1931 he was prosecuted by the defendant on the charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 2 lakhs of which a trust ("Wakf") had been created for the benefit of a "madressa" (school). In that case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate had discharged him without framing any charges.

Subsequently, the plaintiff filed the present suit claiming damages for false and malicious prosecution.

JUDGMENT
Delivering judgment in appeal, their lordships observed that it was unbelievable that the plaintiff was unaware of the trust of Rs. 2 lakhs created by his mother and what his brother Dawoodkhan cutta and the Madras Corporations did, by amending the word "Joint Stock Company" into "Incorporated Company" under their respective City Municipal Acts.

Further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day (Friday).
Mr. Shamdasan appeared in person, while the respondent was represented by Sir Jamshed Kanga and Messrs. S. G. Veiniker, Gulamali G. Merchant and Cumrudin G. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Thana Municipal triennial elections which were postponed to October 17, have been fixed for October 15. This change is made by a representation to the Collector, explaining why October 17, which falls on Monday will not be suitable for working voters.

September 21 is the final date for receiving nomination papers.

AMATEUR NIGHT AND DANCE
The closing function of the Bandra Feast is to be an "Amateur Night and Dance" organised by the Bandra Gymkhana. To be held at their pavilion, on Sunday September 18 starting at 9-30 p.m. The function promises to be both entertaining and enjoyable and is sure to draw a large crowd of merry-makers.

MATERNITY WELFARE
Medical reports certify that many of the women in the suburban area die during child birth. Though the suburbs has quite a number of public and private hospitals yet very few maternity and child welfare clinics exist.

Thana I understand is shortly to start a maternity and child

PATHE

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TO-DAY—LAST DAY

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TO-DAY ONLY!

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in the

"MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO"

welfare centre under the auspices of the Nursing Association. The proposal for starting such a centre is the result of a letter from the Collector of Thana and the General Board of the Thana Municipality at its last meeting has unanimously resolved to contribute Rs. 100 annually towards the expenditure.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1938

INDIA AND THE NEXT WAR

The international horizon being full of war clouds, the question is on the lips of many as to what will be India's attitude in the next war. The Finance Member could not help referring to this question in his speech in the Central Assembly the other day on the Congress resolution on Defence expenditure. He condemned speeches "pointedly announcing to the world that in the next war India will not only not fight for the Empire but will also actively conspire to hinder and injure it." If herein he referred to Congress attitude, he has not accurately described it. It is perfectly true that, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said, India will not voluntarily help Britain any longer in her Imperialist wars and that India will fight Imperialism in all possible and legitimate ways in the interests of her own peace and freedom of the world. But it does not necessarily follow from this that Britain's enemies are necessarily our friends, or her friends necessarily our enemies. India stands for and will fight for democracy and peace against the enemies of these ideals wherever they may be.

When India Will Help

Britain

Elaborating this point of view, Mr. Bhulabhai remarked: "We demand no more than the liberty which has been granted by the Statute of Westminster to all other parts of the British Commonwealth. They can declare they are not bound by England's declaration of war. We cannot be scared into a profession of loyalty which we can only give when we realise that we are equals in the Empire." Let it not be inferred from this that Congress is still willing to be in the Empire on the basis of the Statute of Westminster. Congress is irrevocably pledged to the ideal of

Complete Independence. All that Mr. Desai means is that India would help Britain to any extent only if she is at least as free as the Dominions are. The loyalty that Mr. Desai speaks of is the loyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and peace. If England fights against these ideals, there can be no question of India helping her on any terms, to any extent.

Freedom First

The Congress position on these and allied issues is very clearly explained in an illuminating interview which our London correspondent had with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which we have published in our columns under the title "India's Attitude in Next War." The main point that Jawaharlal makes out is that India must be absolutely free to develop and control her own foreign policy in the interests of her own peace and the peace of the world. And he puts the whole point succinctly in the following words: "World peace can only be established on the basis of freedom of peoples and nations. That is possible by the elimination of Fascism and Imperialism. Meanwhile, if crisis arise involving war, it should be clearly understood that the people of India and they alone can and will determine what part India shall take in the crisis. No war can be imposed upon India by British decisions nor is it to be supposed that India is automatically at war with a country because British Government is at war. Any attempt to drag India against her will have to be resisted. There is no mincing of words here and it is necessary that Government should clearly understand the Congress position in this matter. In one sentence Congress may be said to be willing to help Britain in war only if India is free and Britain herself fights for democracy, freedom and world peace."

Dramatic Flight

By the time these lines appear in print Mr. Chamberlain's "winged mission" will have ended and he will probably have returned to Downing Street. In the meantime Mr. Chamberlain very certainly deserves all the praise showered on him for his supreme courage and imagination in resorting to "one of the boldest and most dramatic strokes in modern diplomatic history." A man notoriously devoid of imagination and farsightedness he has suddenly shown himself capable of something with which no one could have even dreamt of crediting him. He is, therefore, entitled to the adjectives with which his mission has been greeted in such rich profusion.

But is there not another side to this undoubtedly historic sensation? Mr. Chamberlain's, no one can deny, is a "supreme bid." But supreme bid for what? For "peace" or for that freak child of his, "appeasement" or "realism"? There

is a fundamental distinction between peace and Mr. Chamberlain's policy of "appeasement." The latter means, historically, submission to blackmail and merely prolonging—simultaneously aggravating it—the agony. "Appeasement" was never and can never be, defence of "peace" but a further stimulant to ultimate war. For which of the two objects has he gone to Berchtesgaden? There are two courses open to him: to adopt in his attempt to persuade Herr Hitler into a mood of pacifism. The one is to impress upon him with the authority of his personal assurance that Britain desires a just and reasonable solution of the Sudeten problem and will stand by Czechoslovakia and France in resisting any further nonsense. The second is to purchase peace again by promising to work for the complete betrayal of that country. The Czechs are not unjustified in feeling rather disturbed over Mr. Chamberlain's mission.

Currency And Finance In India

The Reserve Bank of India's review of the conditions of currency and finance in the year 1937-38 unfolds a tale that is far from encouraging. The year, particularly the latter part, was characterized by a world-wide economic recession in which India had its full share. The level of prices showed a declining tendency which was bound to produce a depressing effect on economic conditions. Increased imports and decreased exports disturbed the normal balance of the country's trade. As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable drop in the net exports of gold, and though this decrease was more than balanced by a fall in the net imports of silver, "the decrease in the favourable balance of trade necessarily involved a decrease in the amount of sterling available for purchase by the Reserve Bank." Purchases of sterling by the Bank during 1937-38 amounted to only Rs. 33.29 lakhs as compared with Rs. 70.87 lakhs in the previous year. The weakness of exchange was a topic of public comment and very naturally stimulated a demand that the question of the rate of exchange ought to be examined. Government have complacently declined to consider the problem. The re-

port of the Reserve Bank makes the following observations in this connection: "The Reserve Bank is responsible for the purchase of sterling to meet the requirements of the Central and Provincial Governments of India and the Government of Burma. The amount purchased in 1937-38 fell short of the total requirements of the various Governments by about £12 million but in view of the large sterling resources which had been built up in previous years the Bank had no difficulty in meeting this deficit." It is noteworthy that a larger "balance of accounts" in 1937-38 than in the previous years is attributed to remittance of funds for private investment in England. The new financial order of things came into operation in the Province during the year and, on the whole, budgets were balanced without much difficulty. It was not found necessary to float a new Government of India loan either in England or in this country but full advantage was taken of the favourable disparity between the prices of sterling securities and of corresponding rupee securities, to reduce the amount of sterling debt outstanding. The issues of loans by five Provincial Governments were successful. The re-

TRAVANCORE OF TO-DAY

Nemesis Of Autocracy

(By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya)

The brief experience of Travancore has come and gone in a flash like a lively dream shooting across a heavy drowsiness. And in the dull and drab routine life of a public worker today it almost assumes an unreality.

But the turbulence in Travancore is something very real, not merely the turbulence on the part of the people but much more so on the part of the authorities. What is happening in Travancore has to be seen and felt, not heard, to be believed. The things are too crude and ghastly to be associated with any civilised administration. One has read grim tales of such doings in the dark mediaeval states of the Punjab and Central India. We have shuddered through the reports percolating from the hard fortresses of Nabha, Patiala, Bharatpur, Alwar. But here in our bright, open sunny south, where lie the halcyon sands of Kanya Kumari, in a State which has been the envy of all, that such shameful things should be taking place, is unbelievable but true nevertheless.

Vanishing Divisions

Travancore is a thickly populated country with a population of over 51 lacs for an area of 7,625 sq. miles. The Hindus number 31 lacs, the Christians 16, the Muslims about 3 1/2 lacs. The two important communities amongst the Hindus are the Nairs and the Ezhavas, who number 8 and 9 lacs respectively. Caste difference having been very rigid in Travancore, each had its own sectarian and communal organisation. But the very rigidity has created its own powerful counter-movements and the old dividing lines have begun to vanish rapidly.

Widespread Culture

The vast strides made educationally have brought a degree of social awakening and culture into the people which is yet unknown in many parts of our country. The Syrian Christians are well-known for their progress and enterprise. The Ezhavas are also well advanced and far ahead of our Harijans. This has naturally placed the people in a very advantageous position and to tell such a people they are backward and not fit for responsible government is not only absurd but intolerable.

Political Awakening

Although the demand for responsible government is more than 10 years old, having been put forward at a conference in 1928 under the presidency of Sir M. Vishweshwaraya, it took an organised form of agitation only after the State Congress came into being. If one sees the marvellous political awakening in the people and the enormous strength of the State Congress to-day it is hard to believe it is merely a child of six months. It has grown and matured very rapidly and has on its roll a membership of 25,000. But what is far more important, it has the entire backing of the masses.

State Congress

The State Congress met with severe repression from its very inception. Its meetings have long been under a ban throughout the State, even in the remote hilly tracts. At first, attempts were made to terrorise the workers and the public by persistent attacks on prominent members of the State Congress. This having failed, hooliganism and goondasism at public meetings was resorted to. But great movements only grow and thrive on the blood of the martyrs. So the political struggle gathered strength and power with added repression.

Able Leaders

The State Congress can to-day claim some of the finest men of the land. Transparently sincere, honest and strong men, who, I am sure, will be able to give the proper lead. Shri Pattom Thattai Pillai, the first, and Mr. Verghese both stand out prominently. (Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

duction of the rate of interest adversely affected investment in Postal cash certificates and deposits in Postal savings banks. The price of 31 per cent. rupee paper which dropped considerably in the beginning of the year, recovered towards its close. The position as regards the deposits and advances of scheduled banks showed no appreciable improvement. The size of and fluctuations in the circulation of currency reflected the vicissitudes in the state of trade indicated above.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE IN NEXT WAR

"We Have No Intention Of Being Ignored"
Says Jawaharlal

By Our London Correspondent
(EXCLUSIVE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Sept. 5.

When he was here about a month ago, Jawaharlal Nehru was fulfilling the role of a world leader, renewing and strengthening his international contacts. He is now back in London, this time almost incognito. At all events, he is less pre-occupied with engagements of a purely public and political character. The fact that this is the holiday season partly accounts for this. However, an even more decisive factor in this connection is the presence with Jawaharlal not only of his daughter but his sister, the Minister of Health in the United Provinces, who recently arrived here from India. Indira Nehru's health has given some cause for anxiety and Mrs. Pandit also is, I understand, under medical treatment. Jawaharlal's strong affection for those closest to him is well-known; and it is only natural that he should for the time being give all his time and attention to them.

His passionate interest in political developments is of course as much in evidence now as ever, but he may be said now to be collecting his impressions, brooding over them and absorbing them rather than actively engaged in voicing the aspirations of the Indian people. I had an opportunity of meeting him at his West End flat yesterday. Our discussion ranged over a number of topics and with his permission I noted down in writing the gist of what he had to say on a number of vital issues of the moment. It is for those who have been studying the development of Jawaharlal's political views to judge for themselves the effect that his present visit to Europe has had on him.

World Peace & Freedom

I give below almost verbatim his ideas both on international and

purely Indian issues:

The fact that a particular country is an enemy of Britain does not necessarily mean that that country is our friend. Nor is it a fact that a country that is friendly to Britain is necessarily an enemy of India or a friend of India. That is why it is absolutely necessary for India to develop and control her foreign policy. India wants to be friendly with every nation but India certainly will not co-operate with or encourage reactionary nations or power. World peace can only be established on the basis of freedom of peoples and nations. That is possible by the elimination of Fascism and Imperialism. Meanwhile, if crisis arise involving war, it should be clearly understood that the people of India and they alone can and will determine what part India shall take in the crisis.

No war can be imposed upon India by British decisions, nor is it to be supposed that India is automatically at war with a country because British Government is at war. Any attempt to drag India against her will have to be resisted. India is very sympathetic with the peoples of Czechoslovakia in the present crisis, because they have been a bulwark of democracy in Central Europe and it would be a tragedy if Fascism triumphed there. We have watched with anxiety and dismay the bullying of the Czech people and their Government not only by the Nazi Government of Germany but by the British Government.

India's Yard Stick

Recent British foreign policy has demonstrated by its continuous pro-Nazi and Fascist bias in Central Europe and Spain that the British Government has far moved from the democratic and peace outlook of the world. And

it has also shown how impossible it is for the people of India to co-operate with it. We realise, however, that there are strong forces in Britain which are exceedingly dissatisfied with the British foreign policy to-day. While we stand for democracy in Czechoslovakia, it is obvious that our primary concern is the establishment of democracy in India, which can only come by being an independent nation and by the removal of British Imperialism.

For us, the people of India, all questions—national or international—must be judged by this standard: India, though still subject to British Imperialism, has already developed a certain international status. The voice of her people counts in international councils and is listened to with respect. This is so not only because of the strength of our national movement to-day but because of the realisation that the future is with us and a free India is bound to play an important part in international affairs. We speak in foreign countries with a measure of authority to-day and not querulously begging for anybody's favours but with friendship for those who stand for our ideals of peace and democracy and against Imperialism and Fascism and opposition to those forces and powers that are reactionary and anti-democratic. In the world to-day no individual or nation can remain a passive spectator to the conflicts of forces that are going on unless that individual or nation does not wish to count in the world affairs.

No Passive Role

India and the people of India have no intention of playing a passive role in the world when vital issues are at stake, which (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JUST ACCUSATIONS.

If even the devil must, according to a wholesome proverb, be paid his due, why should not Herr Hitler too be entitled to his? Attention of the world having been quite rightly concentrated on the Czechoslovakia aspect of his Nuremberg speech, the rest practically escaped notice. We have here in mind two points which he effectively made against the "democracies" and also to the sympathy that the Powers have showered on Jews, but at the expense of others. He pointedly drew attention to the very significant fact that while the Powers were full of sympathy for Jewish refugees from Germany they were not at all enthusiastic about offering material relief themselves. That is, asylum in their own countries. These accusations may hurt and irritate British Imperialism. But they are true. British Imperialism is not much better than Nazism or Fascism where it is a question of dealing with "backward" and otherwise unfortunate victims of it like the Frontier tribesmen and the Arabs of Palestine.

WELCOME DECLARATION.

But we heartily welcome the statement made by Palestine Arab leader to our London correspondent on the subject of Arab attitude towards European Powers. It is gratifying to learn that the Arabs are perfectly aware of the motives behind the professions of sympathy which Fascist Powers, Italy and Germany, periodically induce and that they fully realise that all this is merely an attempt to fool them. What is even more welcome is that they have firmly grasped the fundamental factors which should guide the relations of the Arab people both in Asia and Africa with Britain and France. Like India the Arab countries, too, cannot sympathise with a Fascist Power. But they have no reason to sympathise with British or French Imperialism of which they are at present victims. India and the Arab countries will cheerfully support European democracies provided they are democratic and not these countries, provided that is, the Imperialist "de-

mocracies" concede their victims complete freedom. Otherwise any active support will mean support to strengthen the Imperialism under which they themselves suffer.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Bombay Medical Council has recommended to the Bombay Government the abolition of the L. C. P. S. examination and the adoption of a uniform minimum standard of medical education. Government, too, are reported to be thinking of converting their medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad into colleges preparing students for the M. B. B. S. degree. The conversion of medical schools into colleges is certainly an excellent thing, but it should be clear that not a single school which now exists should be abolished without a college taking its place. Else it would be sheer destruction of institutions laboriously built up. The national medical college and the missionary medical school of Miraj are doing very useful work in preparing students for the L. C. P. S. examination. They should be helped to be developed into colleges rather than abolished. In other words the L. C. P. S. course should not be abolished unless the schools preparing students for it are given reasonable time to expand themselves into colleges. It is also necessary for the Government and the public to help these schools in this effort.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

We are very happy to learn that the Bombay Government contemplate enforcing prohibition in nearly one-third of the Province during the next year. We only hope the news is not too good to be true. Indeed, if Congress Governments are earnest about their plans of complete prohibition in three years, it is high time for the Bombay Government to enforce prohibition in at least a third of the Province over a year after their assuming office. Nor is it very flattering to them to lag behind other Congress Governments which are forging ahead with schemes of complete prohibition.

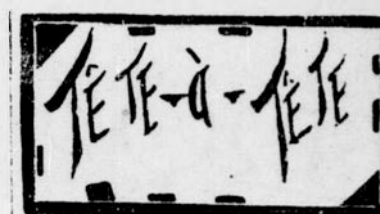
while Bombay has just started complete prohibition only in Ahmedabad City and for the rest is only groping about with experiments in partial prohibition in a few small talukas. In order to enthrone the people it is necessary to have complete prohibition in at least one or two districts in each Division in the Province.

TRAVESTY

Commenting on the appointment of a British Committee on Defence expenditure, the "Times" of London says: "Since the Japanese attack on China not a few Indian politicians have begun to press for an improvement in the air defences of India and to take a more constructive view of military problems. Their own and their Government's natural desire that large sums to be expended on Indian defence should be laid out to the best advantage have been met by the Imperial Government who are sending an expert committee." This is a travesty of facts. No responsible Indian leader has asked for large or increased military expenditure on account of the Sino-Japanese or any other war. Almost all the elected Indian Members of the Central Legislative Assembly voted for the Congress resolution demanding reduction in the Defence expenditure. And they demanded, not a British Committee, but one with an elected majority of Indians. The propaganda of the "Times" for the British Committee will hardly deceive Indians or make it less unacceptable to them.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Spare hours are the shortest in a busy man's day.
If the old maid had her way she would be made young.
What some public speakers need is better terminal facilities.
The depth of feeling displayed



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"A spokesman at Wilhelmstrasse told Reuter: 'We expect much of the visit in the interests of European peace. The Premier's offer was accepted in the same spirit in which he had made it.'"

—Berlin Message.

* * * * *
According to a Karachi message: "a colourful procession of caparisoned camels and elephants with aeroplanes droning overhead in formation flight forms part of the elaborate arrangements" for the Muslim League Presidential procession.
Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi now MUST go. We insist!

* * * * *
It is reported from Shillong that "Muslim leaders" are trying to unite Muslim members of the Assam Assembly with a view to requesting Sir M. Saadullah to reform a Cabinet.

So that the Muslim League Knight may be enabled to push on with schemes of monopolies to foreign concerns.

Yes, Sir M. Saadullah's continuation is very necessary lest Muslim interests be endangered.

* * * * *
The Arabs of Palestine, it appears, will not co-operate with Britain in any war except on the basis of complete independence for their country.

This is lining up with the Indian National Congress.
And apart from being a dirty trick against British Imperialism it constitutes therefore an equally dirty trick against the All-India Muslim League.

A strong Muslim League delegation to the Palestine Conference is doubly indicated.

* * * * *
Sudeten leaders have issued a declaration that the situation has been altered entirely by the Führer's speech and that they would now accept nothing less than a plebiscite.

There is at least something attractively honest in this blatantly shameless change of front.

* * * * *
London, September 14.
"Mr. Chamberlain is flying to Germany to see Herr Hitler who has agreed to see him"—Reuter.
British public opinion which was hopefully expecting the end of realism may well wonder if this not turn out to be a case of the bird having flown.

* * * * *
"I propose," said Mr. Chamberlain's urgent message to Herr Hitler, "to come across by air." Let us very earnestly hope that he didn't "come across" otherwise too.

* * * * *
The meeting place chosen by Herr Hitler was Berchtesgaden.
We are, we really don't know why, reminded of another dash to Berchtesgaden earlier in the year—by Dr. Schuschnigg.

* * * * *
The British Cabinet meeting on the night of the 13th was described as a "War Council" in Central Europe and "this had immediately a calming effect in Prague and elsewhere."

Was it this "calming effect" which alarmed Mr. Chamberlain into flying to Berchtesgaden?

* * * * *
"It is difficult, therefore, to blame the Czech Government for action to maintain law and order."

—Anglo-India.
We heartily sympathise with our contemporary in its unfortunate difficulty.

* * * * *
A Teatime Thought
"We all enjoy our little grouse. Crumbling is a pleasant privilege if not an actual duty...."

It may not be true that all men kill the thing they love, but we certainly like to salute it with a friendly and frequent half-brick.

—A. A. Thompson.

* * * * *
"And what are you going to be when you grow up?" asked the god parent.

"I am going to be a philanthropist," replied the small boy.
"A philanthropist, eh? Why?"
"Because they always seem to have such a lot of money."

by the mosquito touches all mankind.

A strong-minded woman is one who frankly admits that her shoes are not too large.

When a lazy man condescends to work he soon discovers he's a little too good for the job.

Czechs Suspect Br. Premier's Move War Or Amputation—Only Way To Resolve Crisis

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Mr. Chamberlain's *ente prius* in trying by personal intervention to calm the disordered international situation by dashing to Berchtesgaden has captured world-wide admiration.

The first reactions in Britain and abroad voice praise for his imaginative and statesmanlike act, proving his determination, that if trouble comes, blame should not lie at Britain's door.

THE PREMIER IS NEARING HIS SEVENTIETH YEAR AND AS FAR IS KNOWN HAS NOT FLOWN BEFORE. HE HAS RECENTLY RECOVERED FROM AN ILLNESS AND HENCE IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT HIS COURAGE IS WARMLY COMMENDED.

THE WORLD WILL WATCH WITH GREAT INTEREST THE MEETING BETWEEN THE TWO STATESMEN. FUNDAMENTALLY OPPOSITE IN POLITICAL IDEAS, DIRECTLY DISCUSSING THE ISSUE OF WAR OR PEACE. IT IS HOPE THAT THE VISIT WILL RESULT IN GENERAL APPEASEMENT AND AT LEAST IN A BREATHING SPACE BEING GIVEN TO EUROPE TO FIND PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS AND PERHAPS CREATE AN ENTIRELY NEW ATMOSPHERE.

CZECHS SUSPECT CHAMBERLAIN'S MOVE

In Czechoslovakia Mr. Chamberlain's decision to make a personal visit to Herr Hitler is regarded as one of the boldest dramatic developments in a situation which is already a tense drama.

It can be frankly said that this development is viewed in Prague with suspicion and anxiety, as it is felt in Czech quarters that any settlement will probably be to a certain degree, at any rate, at the expense of Czechoslovakia.

It is felt that the crisis now threatening Europe can only be solved by a war or what will amount to an amputation. Dr. Kundt referring to the announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's visit, said, "That is important news. All the rest is immaterial."

FRANCE FEELS REAL RELIEF. The news of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Herr Hitler is received in Paris with feelings of real relief. It is revealed that M. Daladier had a long telephone conversation with Mr. Chamberlain yesterday seeking means for a fresh approach to the problem.

GREAT SENSATION IN GERMANY

In Berlin Mr. Chamberlain's decision has created great sensation in Government political circles.

A spokesman at Wilhelmstrasse told Reuters: "We expect much of the visit in the interests of European peace. The Premier's offer was accepted in the same spirit in which he made it. It is particularly appreciated here that it shows that Britain recognises the seriousness of the situation which had reached a stage making a speedy settlement imperative."

CANADIAN REACTION: PREMIER'S TELEGRAM

In Ottawa Mr. Mackenzie King

has issued a statement revealing that he cabled to Mr. Chamberlain expressing "the deep satisfaction" with which he and his colleagues in the Cabinet had learnt of his proposed meeting with Herr Hitler. The statement says that the whole of the Canadian people will warmly approve the far-seeing and truly noble action on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, and adds that the world will hope that the Conference will create an atmosphere in which at last a solution may be speedily found for the problems which threatened peace.

SOUTH AFRICA PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE

Mr. Chamberlain's persistent courage and will not to take defeat in solving the Czech problem have electrified South Africa and the news of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed journey to Germany was broadcast to theatre audiences in cities and to more solitary listeners on the veld.

Mr. Chamberlain's action is the subject of glowing tributes in lobby circles and also among prominent persons of the Union.

LYONS CONGRATULATES CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Lyons, Premier of Australia, has cabled to Mr. Chamberlain, expressing his warmest admiration for the Berlin visit and assuring him of the Australian Government's support of his policy and actions for peace.

The Ministers also express their gratification and hope that Mr. Chamberlain's action will be a decisive factor for the maintenance of peace. They feel that it will be universally approved and will bring about a United Empire Front.—Reuters.

DEMONSTRATORS COME TO BLOWS

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

Two sections of demonstrators sympathising with Dr. Khare and the Working Committee respectively came to blows in front of the Assembly Hall, to-day, necessitating interference by Armed Mounted Police, who dispersed the crowd by galloping into the melee.

The demonstrators, who numbered nearly 15,000, including a section of Muslim Leaguers, came from three different directions in three different processions converging on the Assembly Hall shortly before the opening of the session. The demonstrators were mostly without leaders, except for the Muslim League demonstrators, who were led by Mr. Rauf Shah, M.L.A.

The progress of the demonstrators was checked in front of the Assembly Chamber by 600 armed Reserve Police posted inside the compound. Baulked of their opportunity, the two processions of pro-Khare demonstrators and pro-Working Committee demonstrators from words came to blows, forcing the Police to intervene. A few heads were broken and many attacks are reported from men who are said to have been lying in ambush in the vicinity. The presence of the police averted serious trouble. The crowd continued shouting slogans till 3 p.m.

During the tea interval, the Muslim League deputation waited on the Premier and a deputation of Congressmen also waited on the Premier. Thereafter, the processionists dispersed.

MOVE TO CENSURE GOVT. FAILS

Inside the Hall, the Assembly took up for discussion Mr. G. S. Kaparde's adjournment motion at four o'clock. The motion related to the failure of the Government to maintain peace and order in connection with a public

meeting held at the Town Hall yesterday. When the Speaker asked members supporting the motion to rise in their seats, Dr. N. B. Khare and Mr. Udhoji, two Congress members were seen to rise in their seats. They declared that they had no instructions from the Party Secretary and no whip had been issued.

CHARGE AGAINST SUBHAS. When the motion was taken up for discussion at 4 p.m. Mr. Khaparde charged the Government with conniving with the pro-Working Committee. He pointed out that until the holding of the meeting of Congressmen with Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in the chair at the residence of one of the Ministers, meetings in Nagpur had been peaceful. But at that meeting, according to a report in the "Hitawada", Babu Subhas Bose asked Congressmen to counteract all propaganda against Congress by all possible means.

Mr. Khaparde exhibited blood stained cloths in the Assembly in support of his allegations.

NO HEADS BROKEN. The Hon. Ravi Shanker Shukla, the Premier, asserted that the Police did their duty and that no heads were broken at the meeting. Rowdiness was a common feature of Nagpur meetings. No report had been made to the Police nor was anybody admitted to any hospital.

The Hon. D. P. Misra, Minister for Local Self Government,

New Turn In Assam Cabinet Tangle

Saadullah's Contention And Assembly Speaker's Interpretation

SHILLONG, Sept. 15. The Assam Ministry tangle seems to have taken a sudden dramatic turn this morning when, at a meeting attended by all Muslim members barring only three and also the supporters of the ex-Ministers, the Rev. Nicholas Ray, Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury and Mr. Akshaya Das, it was decided that the parties attending the meeting had confidence in Sir Muhammad Saadullah and that he should be requested to form a new cabinet with nine ministers.

When the Assam Legislative Assembly met to-day, Sir Muhammad Saadullah made a statement in the course of which he said that although they had tendered their resignations to the Governor on Tuesday last for reasons not known to them, His Excellency had not yet accepted them, and as such they continued to remain Ministers.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Das, the Speaker, informed the House that as the Governor had already asked the Opposition Leader, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi (Congress) to form a new cabinet, the Assembly had been adjourned till Monday next.—United Press.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR SHILLONG

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, left Calcutta this morning by the Chittagong Mail for Shillong where he arrives tomorrow afternoon, in connection with the recent Ministerial crisis.

Mr. Bose is expected to return to Calcutta on September 18 or 19 and will proceed to Delhi immediately for the A.I.C.C. meeting.—A.P.

In the course of a telling speech asked Mr. Khaparde to withdraw his remarks against Mr. Bose who, he said, was the Rashtrapathi and he, Mr. Khaparde should be ashamed of uttering such words against Mr. Bose. He asked Mr. Khaparde not to dabble in things which did not concern him.

The motion was defeated without division.—United Press.

ANOTHER VERSION

NAGPUR, Sept. 15. Estimates vary about the total strength of those who took part in three demonstrations near the Assembly Chamber, but it is generally agreed by close observers that the number exceeded ten thousand of whom 8,000 were Muslims.

Three or four Muslim League M. L. A.'s including Syed Rauf Shah, Leader of the Provincial Muslim League Board, participated in the Muslim demonstration in which it is reported Muslims from mofussil places also joined.

There was considerable comment in the Congress circles over the support given by two Congress M. L. A.'s including Dr. Khare, to the adjournment motion tabled by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, an Opposition member to censure the Government on the incidents that took place at a public meeting at the Town Hall last night.

Congress benches were taken by surprise when Dr. Khare and Mr. A. N. Udhoji, two Congress M. L. A.'s, rose in their seats along with 21 Opposition members in support of the motion. But for the support of the two Congress members, Mr. Khaparde's motion would have fallen through and would not have come up for discussion.

It is understood these two Congress M. L. A.'s will be called upon to explain their conduct at a Party meeting.—A. P.

10 PERSONS INJURED

NAGPUR, Sept. 15. While the Muslim demonstrators were almost peacefully demonstrating over the Khare episode organised by Dr. Khare's adherents and the other organised by supporters of the Congress Working Committee was marked by considerable excitement. Large crowds joined the processionists who continued the demonstrations for over three hours on the precincts of the Assembly Chamber. Police had to intervene several times to prevent clashes between the rival sections. Despite this ten persons were, however, injured.

The pro-Khare demonstrators raised slogans attacking the Congress Working Committee. Some

IN THE WAITING ROOM!



The Angel of Peace (to the Soldier): "I wonder both of us will be called in."

TEMPLE TROUBLE IN DELHI

Telegram To Congress President

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15. The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, by the Delhi Shiva Temple Defence Committee: "Grave situation arising out of Shiva Mandir dispute. Government completely disregarding agreement between Hindus and Mussalmans and themselves. Arrange through Congress. Even Mandir Puja stopped. Great excitement and resentment prevail. Two days' hartal observed. Annual

World Achievement.

The Electric Ear

Have you ever listened in to a piece of wood? It may seem an absurd question, but there is reason behind it, for one of the most interesting of recent developments in the electric world is that of the Forestry laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Possibly it has occurred to you that apparently sound timber may not be as sound as it appears. When one remembers that the lives of thousands of people who travel by air depend in part on the healthy condition of the timber used in the construction of planes, we begin to see how important it is that there should be some method of detecting weaknesses. Not only is it important to know that timber for planes is sound, but also that used in hundreds of other ways, and for this reason the "electric ear" is valuable.

Fascinating it is to learn that timber infested by the grubs or larvae of such destructive insects as the death-watch beetle is being examined by means of an ingenious telephone instrument similar to those used in wireless telephony. The peculiar noises made by larvae can be amplified to such a degree that a trained scientific ear can detect them.

The presence of grubs of destructive insects can play a very important part in the strength of timber. They are detected by means of the muffled and indeterminate noise made by the writhing of their tiny bodies. The specimen of timber to be examined is placed in a sound-proof box (which has been designed by the Radio Department of the National Physical Laboratory), and a trained ear applied to the receiver can at once tell if the timber is infested.

CHAMBERLAIN MEETS HITLER

(Continued from Page 1.)

Thus Prime Minister Savage defined New Zealand's attitude on the European crisis.—Reuters.

VATICAN'S REACTION

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 15. A communique states that Mr. Chamberlain's initiative for a peaceful solution of the Sudeten question has made the best impression in the Vatican and other circles.—Reuters.

SILENT PRAYERS FOR PEACE

LONDON, Sept. 15. Westminster Abbey, which is continuously open for the three days' silent prayers for peace around the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, is receiving a constant stream of visitors. Mrs. Chamberlain walked from Downing Street and attended a Service this morning.—Reuters.

CEYLON PRAYS FOR SUCCESS OF MISSION

LONDON, Sept. 15. A telegram sent to Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the Ceylon National Congress delegates now in London reads: "Ceylon prays for the success of the mission and invokes the blessings of the Triplet."—Reuters.

ROME DRAWS QUEER INFERENCE

Will Chamberlain Ignore Prague's Claim

ROME, Sept. 15. Mr. Chamberlain's dramatic move had vast repercussions here and it is hoped that it will result in a concrete scheme for the exercise of self-determination by the minorities in Czechoslovakia. The "Popolo di Roma" comments: "It is evident that the Premier would not have adopted so

CITY FATHERS WALK OUT

Protest Against Delhi Administration's Action

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15. Thirteen Hindu members of the Delhi Municipality including several Congressmen who were present at a municipal meeting, staged a walk-out this morning as a protest against the disallowing by the Deputy Commissioner, of a motion of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta seeking to criticise the action of the Local Government regarding last week's trouble in the city in connection with the Shiva temple agitation.—United Press.

City Fathers To Resign

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14. At a meeting of the Hindu members of the Delhi Municipal Committee it was unanimously decided to-day that the Hindu members should resign from the Municipal Committee "en bloc."

Another meeting of the local Congress Committee was held in connection with the same question when the situation was discussed at length.—United Press.

Ramliya celebration abandoned. Pray drop your procession. Issue instruction to Delhi Congress.—United Press.

After the questions had been disposed of, the President, Sir Manekji Dadabhai, announced that he had received notice from Mr. Hossain Imam and Mr. P. N. Sapru intimating him that they wished to move an adjournment of the House "to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the announcement made by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State on behalf of His Majesty's Government regarding India's claim for (a) more adequate contribution by the British Exchequer towards Indian defence expenditure and (b) reduction in the matter of British troops stationed in India."

POSER FOR MOVERS. Sir Manekji asked how this matter was of "definite and urgent public importance," as the rules required an adjournment to be

Mr. Hossain Imam replied that the matter was urgent because if they did not point out to the inadequacy of the grant and the reduction in the British Army, which were proposed to be made, they would not be able to secure any increase when Parliament had finally approved the scheme.

After Mr. Sapru had reinforced the arguments of Mr. Hossain Imam in favour of the adjournment motion, the President ruled that he could summarily disallow the motion under Rule 12 which did not permit two questions being raised in one motion.

But as the matter was of very great importance he would not disallow the motion only under Rule 12. He discussed the merits of the motion and pointed out that the first part of the motion was neither definite nor of urgent importance. In fact the movers themselves had omitted to say in their notice that the matter was "definite." Moreover an adjournment motion could not be made on the statement of His Excellency, which was not of definite character," as the whole scheme was subject to the approval of Parliament. Sir Manekji, therefore, ruled the motion to be out of order.

BIHTA DISASTER ECHO.

Mr. P. N. Sapru then moved a lengthy resolution regarding Bihta disaster.

RAMDAS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu then moved the following amendment in the shape of a substitute resolution, which is almost similar to the one accepted by Government in the Assembly:—

"This Council deplores the loss of life occasioned by Bihta Railway disaster offers sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, and the injured, records its grave concern on the findings of Sir John Thom and recommends to Government to make full investigation into the individual responsibility of officers and after such investigation to take suitable action and further that the design purchase and continued purchase of XE Engines should be subject of a thorough, searching and independent enquiry and that action should be taken and all measures adopted for avoiding similar accidents in future."

Mr. Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner, Railways, explained that his lips were sealed on many matters arising out of Sir John Thom's report mentioned in Mr. Sapru's resolution as they were at present "sub judice." He would, therefore, accept only some portions of Mr. Pantulu's resolution.

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KING MEETS MINISTERS

LONDON, Sept. 15. Since returning from Scotland, the King has given audience to four leading Ministers successively. They are Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax, Sir Thomas Inskip and Sir Samuel Hoare. The last-named called at the palace at 19-00 hours.—Reuters's Special.

Nervousness In Jubbulpore Market

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 14. Nervousness and instability prevail in Jubbulpore city on account of the alarming political conditions in Europe. This has led to a rapid rise in the price of grains and other commodities. There is an unusual rush in the export of grains from the local markets during this week. Yesterday's export consigned for Bombay was of 2,000 bags of grains.—United Press.

No Adjournment On C-in-C's Speech

President Rules Out Motions In Council Of State

ELDERS ACCEPT RAMDAS' RESOLUTION ON BIHTA DISASTER

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Government had considered their recommendations.

Mr. K. S. Ray Choudhury intervening asked: "What about the many suits filed in the Calcutta High Court?"

Sir Guthrie Russell said he had not been informed of those suits, but added that the above-mentioned Advisory Committee had authority to increase amounts of compensation suggested by the Railways up to 20 per cent or Rs. 300, whichever was higher.

Proceeding the Chief Commissioner of Railways replied to criticisms levelled against certain officers of the E. I. Railways and stated that on certain railways XB Engines had run quite successfully.

He assured the members of the House, that the composition of the Pacific Locomotive Committee could not have been better.

After Mr. Parker, Haji Syed Mahomed Hussain and Sir A. P. Patro had spoken.

Fatro had spoken, Mr. Sapru accepted the Congress amendment but urged that the enquiry into the conduct of individuals connected with Bihta disaster should be impartial and justice should be done to everyone irrespective of his status and office.

Sir Guthrie Russell assured the House that the Expert Committee's report on Pacific Types of engines would be laid before the House. If possible the House would be given an opportunity to discuss it. He however could not bind the Government to an undertaking that no action on the report would be taken unless the council had expressed its views on it.

The Congress resolution was, thereupon, passed.

Sir David Devodoss moved a resolution recommending excavations on the site of Korka in the Tinnevely District. After Sir Jagdish Prasad's reply the resolution was withdrawn.

The Council allowed Mr. G. S. Motilal and Mr. Susil Kumar Roy Chaudhury to introduce their bills, namely, the Bill to provide for charitable and other dispositions of property and the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure for certain purposes (Sec. 104) respectively.

The House adjourned till 20th September.—A.P.

S.O.S. From Br. Guinea

Police Clash With Workers: India Govt. Asked To Intervene

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

The A.I.C.C. office has received a cablegram from British Guinea as follows:

"Grave oppression of labourers on the sugar plantations. Police clashed with the workers. Situation serious. Urge India Government and leaders to intervene on behalf of workers."—United Press.

INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

Party Honoured At Penang And Singapore

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. G. P. Huthie Singh, Secretary of the Congress China Ambulance Committee, has received a cable from Dr. M. Atal, from Hangkow stating that their party would be reaching Hongkong on Saturday and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The party were honoured enroute at Penang and Singapore by Indian settlers in those places with a tremendous welcome.

ASSAM ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON MONDAY

SHILLONG, Sept. 15.

Following a statement by the Speaker and Sir Saadulla Khan on the resignation of the Ministry the Assam Assembly was adjourned till Monday.

Sir Saadulla pointed out that his Ministry having resigned it would not be proper on their part, though they still occupied the Ministerial benches, to reply to questions or reply to discussions on resolutions, as such replies would be based on the policy followed by the Ministry which had resigned.—A. P.

Nanda Answers Critics Of Labour Bill

CHALLENGE TO PROVE IT IS INJURIOUS Measure Seeks To Do Justice To Workers

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: September 15.

A critical examination of the various provisions of the Trade Disputes Bill by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and an equally vigorous defence of the measure by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary-in-Charge of Labour, were the main features of the proceedings in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

What Labour Wants

WHAT WORKERS WANTED WAS EQUITY AND JUSTICE AND NOT EQUAL TREATMENT FOR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ALONG WITH EMPLOYERS. EQUITY AND JUSTICE WAS WHAT THE MEASURE DID NOT SEEK TO GIVE TO THE WORKERS. This was Dr. Ambedkar's view. He was on his feet for 170 minutes. He felt that the measure should be termed as "WORKERS' CIVIL LIBERTIES SUSPENSION ACT."

Nanda's Retort

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, who played a very important share in drafting the Bill, though ill, dealt exhaustively with the various provisions of the Bill to show that IT AIMED AT THE HEALTHY GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN THE PROVINCE.

Out of 38 Labour Organisations, 23 supported the principle of the Bill and welcomed Compulsory Conciliation before Direct Action was resorted to.

Mehta And B. P. T. U. C.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress had endorsed the principle of the Bill and had made suggestions, several of which had been incorporated in the Bill before the House. Its President Mr. Jannadas Mehta, however, now opposed the measure!

AMBEDKAR INDULGES IN DIATRIBES

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Discussion on the Trade Disputes Bill was resumed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, said that from the speeches delivered in favour of the Bill he found that no case whatever had been made out to change Voluntary conciliation provided in the 1934 Act into a compulsory one. In the 1934 Draft Bill originally there was provision for compulsory conciliation but the then leader of the House, Sir Robert Bell, recognised there was no need for compulsion hence he made it voluntary during the first reading of the Bill.

Referring to the arguments advanced that there existed no such thing as the right to strike, he said that he refuted and repudiated the suggestion. According to him strike was only a breach of contract of service. Strikes might be dealt with under existing law as either a civil wrong or crime. According to him strike was not a crime, but a civil wrong and the remedy for the aggrieved party was only damages. The worker could not be compelled to work under the law. The speaker then referred to different legislations that existed since 1859 which sought to deal with the breach of contract of service. Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 was amended in 1920 with two salutary effects, namely, that a Magistrate was required to enquire into the inequity of contract and if the contract was inequitable the worker wasn't to be punished. The Magistrate also had right to punish employer for frivolous complaints.

He felt that to penalise strike was to enforce slavery. Slavery was nothing but involuntary service which was against all canons of ethics and jurisprudence. Those who said that workers had no right to strike, did not know what a strike meant. The strike was another name for the right to freedom of service. One who conceded the latter would easily concede the other. Mere quotation of poems and giving picturesque views did not dispose off arguments. It had been asked whether the right to strike was a divine right. Cer-

tainly it was a divine right of the workers.

"REACTIONARY AND RETROGRADE"

According to him the Bill should have been termed "Workers Civil Liberties Suspension Act". The Bill sought to keep the worker in perpetual slavery and he would never be able to strike for at least one year after entering into contract. He could not either talk, organise or mobilise during four and a half months after the grievance had originated. Then again if workers wanted to go on strike they would have to do so within two months after the Conciliation Board had given the decision. Two months' period would not be enough for the workers to mobilise the demobilised forces. If the workers did not go on strike within the period of two months, then the law says that the workers have accepted the prevailing conditions.

According to the 1929 Act of the Government of India, strikes for political purposes were penalised. It disallowed strikes without notice being given. Even then if one were to compare the provisions of that Act with the provisions in the present Bill, the difference was like chalk and cheese. The present Bill was reactionary and retrograde compared to that Act.

Proceeding Dr. Ambedkar said that the measure was an utter futility and would have no tangible result except in disabling workers. It was his serious contention that if strike was permitted instead of being penalised, then there was chance of conciliation being more successful. Otherwise what did the employer care? He was safe at least for four months and twenty-five days and, therefore why should he bother? But with the threat of strike he would have considered his position immediately.

Industrial peace which the present measure contemplated, to achieve was the peace in which the worker was chained by his master. That possibly was the philosophy of the mover of the Bill. He did not want that peace.

NO ROOM FOR FREE UNIONS. According to the provisions of the present measure, continued Dr. Ambedkar, there could never be free unions. They were required to show always on register 51 per cent. of the entire workers in an industry as members of such unions. Then and then alone could

they think of escaping the chain or slavery.

People had been asked to take a leaf from the Ahmedabad Mazdoor Mahajan. Was there any possibility under the present measure even for the Mazdoor Mahajan to be a free union?

From the figures available on the 1st of May, 1938, it could be seen that there were 90,000 workers employed in the textile industry in that city. The Mazdoor Mahajan which was really a federation of five unions, had a membership of 22,000. That worked out at 21 per cent. Could that union be said to be free? It could not be registered unless it was approved by the employers.

NEITHER WISE NOR PRUDENT

The conditions laid down for the formation of Trade Unions were neither wise nor prudent. Under the various provisions of the measure, he asked Government to say what was left for the worker to carry on according to his will. Nothing, because the conditions imposed were impossible. Muslims would not join any union if they were not allowed to work for the programme of the Muslim League and the Untouchables would not join any union if they were not allowed to look to better education and other amenities for their children. Hence he felt that the measure was wrought with great mischief. There was also no guarantee that a free union would enjoy registration continuously. That registration could be cancelled by mischief-mongers who themselves were not entitled to form Registered Unions. Provision for several kinds of Unions only led to cut-throat competition which would result in wiping out one another.

Other provisions in the Bill were also such that once the registration of a Union was cancelled, it could not again get registered.

Members might argue, said Dr. Ambedkar, that it sought to give equality both for the employer and the employee.

What was wanted was not equality, but equity and justice. To see that there was equity and justice people had to be treated unequal. Equity would not be there if the rich and poor, intelligent and illiterate, weak and strong were treated equally.

TWO SUGGESTIONS TO PRIME MINISTER

He offered two suggestions to the Prime Minister. He said that the mill-owners should be made to make workers' wages as the first charge on industrial income. They should also be made compulsorily to present their budget so that workers might know whether the owners were taking away money to which they were not entitled.

The second suggestion was that, if he was really a friend of Labour, the Prime Minister should see to it that police were not used indiscriminately. The police were maintained by public money. One could understand if there was breach of public peace due to unreasonable demands made by workers. But if there was breach of peace due to the adamant attitude of the employer, should the police be used? If these two things were done the Prime Minister might go down into history as a friend of Labour. He concluded by saying that the present measure was "bloody and brutal."

NANDA'S REPLY

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, who had not been keeping good health for the last week and more, got up amidst applause. He said that from the speeches made so far it was evident that members had misunderstood the purpose of the measure and misread the contents for the Bill. Even Dr. Ambedkar had done so. He might be very good at teaching Law, but he was constrained to remark that he had not read the Bill carefully. Many of those who opposed the Bill either had no contact with industrial unions or had contacts which were of a negative nature. The Bill sought to

bring about amicable settlement of industrial disputes. If the members had made a closer study of the Bill instead of searching for lengthy quotations and mythological stories, they would have understood the measure much better.

Mr. Nanda said that he had neither the eloquence nor the vocabulary of Mr. Parulekar. He could not give a thesis on morality as against Mr. Parulekar's thesis. He could claim knowledge about the needs and conditions of Labour. If he had found that the measure intended to harm the workers in the least, he would not support it. He was satisfied that the Bill contained nothing which would injure Labour. He was sorry that members had not understood the provisions of the measure.

LABOUR VIEW

Continuing Mr. Nanda stated that the opinions of 38 Labour Organisations about the Bill had been received by Government. 23 out of them had supported the general principles of the Bill. Four had not expressed any views on the principles. Eleven had expressed themselves against the Bill. Mr. Parulekar wanted the names of those organisations. Mr. Nanda said that in response to the enquiry he would give the names of those organisations. The first of them was the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress (Cheers). Then there was the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). There were among the list the National Union of Seamen of India and Burma the B.B.C.I. and G.I.P. Railway Unions. The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress welcomed the measure and endorsed the aim to introduce compulsory conciliation before direct action was resorted to (Applause).

To an enquiry from Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Nanda stated that the views were about the first draft Bill. Mr. Jannadas Mehta pointed out that the fact that the views were about draft Bill was not being given. The Speaker pointed out that it was left to the speaker to give out such information as he thought fit.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Continuing Mr. Nanda stated that the final draft was a great improvement on the original draft Bill from the point of view of workers. If the original draft was acceptable, then the present Bill should certainly be acceptable. There had been several improvements carried out according to the suggestions made by the Trade Union Congress and other Labour Organisations. Firstly the notice period which was fixed in original Bill at fifteen and thirty days, had been brought down to fifteen days. Only Registered Unions and Labour Officers were recognisable under the old draft, while under the new draft several others could represent workers. Delegates elected by the workers could represent their interests. As per suggestion of the Trade Union Congress, provision had been made to extend the Bill to disputes over sympathetic action.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Continuing Mr. Nanda disagreed with the view that labour disputes were on the decrease. The real question did not depend on the number of strikes, but on the number of grievances which, under the present circumstances, could not be brought forward for redress. At present the workers were handicapped to such an extent that they could not approach even jobbers, much less mill agents. The measure sought to place the workers on same footing as employers. Referring to Mr. Jannadas Mehta's arguments that the strike was an expression of spiritual discontent, Mr. Nanda said that for every strike that was declared there were occasions and grievances in hundreds where the workers could not resort to a strike in the absence of a proper machinery. The Labour Officer of the Government, far from being an unnecessary institution, attended to hundreds of cases. In a

majority of cases it was decided in favour of the workers.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY

Peace as conceived in the Bill was a peace which was the resultant of the satisfaction of the aspirations of the workers and the outcome of a sense of security. Strikes would not vanish if the measure was passed, but workers would be able to get justice through the proper utilisation of their strength. He would be glad if the suggestion was that employers should take reasonable remuneration. But so long as industries were run by private individuals, they expected profits. If profits were to be distributed among the workers even then the workers would not be getting more than 25 per cent of what they were getting at present. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri and R. R. Bakhal said Mr. Nanda had argued that compulsory conciliation was absolutely essential. Even labour leaders had admitted that the act of 1929 was cumbersome.

THE DIFFERENCE

The Acts of 1929 and 1934 were deficient in several respects from the point of view of the workers. Those deficiencies were removed by this Bill. In those Acts there was no provision for compelling the employer to give notice to the workers about changes in the industry. There was also no provision which sought to curtail the arbitrary powers sought to be used against the workers. The measure before the House sought to facilitate voluntary arbitration.

IN ENGLAND

Dr. Ambedkar who quoted from books about conditions in England might not be knowing that most of the cases in England were referred to arbitration and settled. And due to convention there was never a strike during the period of arbitration.

Dr. Ambedkar intervened to say that in the present Bill this was sought to be coupled with making strikes illegal. He personally was not against compulsory conciliation.

Mr. Nanda said that he would later deal with strikes exhaustively. Workers got neither justice nor peace through the 1929 Act.

Mr. Nanda then referred to attacks on the provisions for creation of different types of Trade Unions. These, he said, were designed for the purpose of bringing about amicable settlement of trade disputes. As long as these provisions did not harm or injure the Trade Union movement, nothing could be said against them. There were several things explicit and implicit in the measure which sought to help the healthy growth of the Trade Union movement in the province.

ROOTS OF T. U. MOVEMENT

Many a speaker had said that these provisions sought to strike at the root of the Trade Union movement in the country and encouraged starting of Company Unions. Let the question of what the roots of the Trade Union movement were and how deep had these roots gone be examined. It had been admitted by all that the Trade Union movement was very weak in this country. Mr. Jahvala had stated that there was no genuine Trade Union movement, the Mazdoor Mahajan being not a Trade Union but a welfare organisation. Mr. Nanda quoted figures to show that the Trade Union movement had not grown, but had slowly deteriorated. In 1929 March in the City of Bombay there were 62,338 members in the textile Unions, while in 1938 March the membership had gone down to 13,202. In Railway Unions membership in 1929 was 57,000 while to-day it was 22,000. The same was the position of other similar

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7).

(Continued from Col. 7)

next day when I was told to pack up and start, I asked what of the case, I was told there was no case filed against me at all, as no complaint had been lodged! This is undoubtedly beyond the grasp of ordinary commonsense! Strangely mysterious are the ways of kingly authorities.

A SHORT STORY

REMORSE

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

Impulsively Muriel flung down the dish towel.

"I hate this place!" she cried, tears coming into her eyes. "I hate it! Hate it! I'm going to get out of here! Now! To-day!"

The same mad impulse sent her flying upstairs to packing bags and preparing for a hurried departure. The afternoon train left at 2-30. It was now within twenty minutes of that time. She'd have to hurry.

About to pick up her bag and race below stairs, her eye caught a glimpse of Harry's picture on her bureau. Harry, her husband, who had tried so hard to make her happy in this country town. How little he knew how completely he was failing. Muriel was city bred. She couldn't stand the awful stillness, the gossiping women, the small town atmosphere.

No, not even Harry, who was forever hoping that his business would prosper so he could take her away. Harry, kind, thoughtful, unselfish—not even Harry could stop her now. She was going! Quitting for good.

At the front door she paused. Harry would be late to-night. He'd be looking forward to a hot dinner and quiet evening at home. Another of those quiet evenings! The thought sent her speeding down the walk. She couldn't stand it.

Gripping her bag tightly, Muriel detoured around Main Street so as to avoid meeting anyone she knew, and came to the tiny railroad station by way of a back alley. The 2-30 was just whistling for the first grade crossing. No time to buy a ticket. No time to reconsider. No time to think of Harry.

Trembling, she stood by the door to the baggage room, trying to appear as inconspicuous as possible.

Soon she was on the train, nestled in the rear set of a stuffy day coach. The last outlying farms of the little country town that had been her home for the past two years, were sliding past. And with them, she realized with a curious little pang, went happy memories, memories that even now were like a vague dream—yet a sweet dream.

Time to think now. Time to think of Harry. Time to recall how happy they'd been. Time to picture Harry's late arrival at

TRAVANCORE OF TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 6).

In my mind, and I am confident that the zeal and the fire which the youths contribute harnessed to the maturity and experience of these leaders, will make the day of freedom dawn speedily for Travancore. The political awakening is deep and intense. I have seen surging crowds for miles and miles. Hindus, Christians, Muslims, all merged into one great wave. The authorities had at first traded in the old art of playing one community against the other. But as the old saying goes "You can't deceive everybody for all time," slowly national patriotism matured and the various communal organisations made common cause and to-day they are working in perfect harmony and this is one of the great assets to the political struggle.

Political Upheaval

The political upheaval in Travancore is but a reflection of the fast ripening political consciousness which has been sweeping this country. In spite of all the show of progress and liberalism, to State really can abandon its antiquated feudalistic character. Autocracy always arrogates to itself certain heaven-born powers which it claims as its divine right. The bright lessons of history are entirely lost upon these power-blinded heads. It is obvious that the rising force of democracy and its ultimate triumph is inevitable. Still they attempt to erect puny bunds to arrest a colossal sweeping flood, and merely blunder into bigger ones.

Objectionable Methods

The conduct of the Travancore authorities during my recent visit to the State is an instance in question. Had I been left alone, I should have presided over the Conference and left after a couple of days. Instead they hastened two magistrates to the frontier to shower a whole heap of prohibitory orders on me. They went even further. They sent two non-official Travancore gentlemen with great protestations of "disinterestedness" and an exuberant display of "Humanitarianism" (as they never tired of telling me)

home. Time to visualize his disappointment at not finding her there. Time to wonder why the lump in her throat wouldn't go down.

Was it fair? Was it right to leave him alone, to let him down like this? There would never be another so kind, so understanding, so eager to make her happy. He had tried so hard and how can she condemn a man for doing his best? The least she could do was offer him loyalty and sympathy and understanding.

Tears filled her eyes. Tears of remorse. She tried to tell herself it was a reaction to her sudden impulse. Yet there was the lump still in her throat. There was that awful empty feeling in her stomach.

Too late to turn back now. Harry would have reached home, would have found she'd deserted, quit, couldn't make the grade. She was a quitter. She'd have to face the future alone.

The train came to a jolting stop. She was descending to the platform, moving toward the gates, being jostled by hundreds of people. The city at last! The noise! The hustle and bustle! Folks greeting each other! Everybody happy!

Muriel suddenly discovered her sight had become blurred. Tears. Tears of remorse. She'd have to stand it.

Someone had her by the shoulders. Someone yelling in her ear: "Lo, honey girl. Got my wire did you? Say, you must have hurried to make the 2-30. I was afraid you'd miss it."

Harry's smile beaming down on her. Harry's big chest to lay her head on and cry softly. Harry's voice comforting her.

"Say, this is no time to cry. We're going to celebrate by picking out an apartment right here in the city. Then I'll take you down and let you see our new office. We're opening up a branch here in town—Poor kid, you must have been terribly unhappy the past two years. Well, it's all over now, honey. You were good and brave. I'm proud of you!"

Tears. Tears of joy. Tears of shame. She gulped and looked bravely into his face.

"Harry, darling. You'll think me foolish—but can't we continue to live on out in the country? We were so happy there."

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tried to dissuade me from travelling further. These two worthies sought the aid of the British Indian police and the whole party descended on me on the British Indian border. Why these British Indian police officers allowed themselves to be requisitioned for a mission which they had no business, is hard to appreciate. Although they maintained a show of neutrality, making me understand their object was only to give me a warning about the prohibitory orders awaiting me at the next station, I have definite reasons to believe that under the instigation of the two Travancoreans these police officers tried to persuade the railway authorities not to issue a ticket to me to Travancore. What right or authority they had to make such a request to the railway people is ununderstandable. It is also most regrettable that police officers serving under a Congress Ministry should allow themselves to be made useful instruments by anti-national, feudalistic autocrats who are out to destroy democracy and even common civil liberties. I trust that the proper authorities will go into this matter and see that such things are not repeated.

The whole episode of my visit rendered so provocative by the crass stupidity of the Travancore authorities obviously hastened the day of crisis. Things no doubt were long coming to a head and the outrageous treatment meted out to me, precipitated the crisis. There is no doubt the people are very quiet and well behaved by temperament for I can but echo what Gandhiji once testified to, that one rarely sees such quiet crowds anywhere as in Travancore. And if they sometimes get provoked into a turbulent spirit, one can easily imagine how grave and serious that provocation must be. How utterly off their heads the authorities were, was obvious all through. After I was taken to the magistrate's court after my arrest, there ensued some half an hour's discussion as to what to do with the prisoner! Then after asking me repeatedly to file a bail application and refusing it when I did so, the magistrate insisted on fixing the trial two days later in spite of my persistent requests for an immediate conviction. And

(Continued in Col. 8).

MUTT AND JEFF—It Seems That Jeff Is Suffering from a Slight Touch of the Hives

By BUD FISHER



Motoring & Aviation

Survey Of Motor Industry

How Workers Of General Motors Have Benefited

According to Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, a survey of products, wages and prices, based upon a comparison of General Motors data for the record year of 1929 with 1937, indicates that motor cars have been improved in that period more than most people realize, that selling prices have been reduced, and that in 1937 annual earnings for regularly employed General Motors workers were 12 per cent. higher than in 1929.

The survey was made in view of the current discussion as to the policies of industry with respect to products, wages and prices. It was transmitted to General Motors stockholders as a part of the report for the second quarter of the year.

"While the fact," Mr. Sloan said, "is almost universally accepted that the motor car industry has done an outstanding job down through the years, in making possible a continually improved relationship between the value of its products and the consumer's dollar, yet perhaps it is not as generally recognized that even during the period of depression, which has characterized the major part of recent years, such progress has continued in an important way."

It is difficult to portray in statistical form all that has been accomplished, because of the fact that there are so many refinements which, added together, mean so much in added value. Few realize that selling prices have actually been reduced both on a unit and a per pound basis—the latter being a fairer and more accurate economic reflection of added value."

WORKERS' WAGES
"From the worker's standpoint an equally interesting comparison is shown," he continued. "The hourly wage, which directly affects costs, has been importantly increased and is well above the average of industry in general." The accompanying chart indicated that General Motors hourly wages in 1937 were 31 per cent. above the average in 25 major industries and 42 per cent. above industry in general. It was stated that annual earnings for regularly employed workers were 12 per cent. higher in 1937 than in 1929. Expressed in terms of what the dollar would buy, this was really an increase in annual income of 32 per cent.

"While the seasonal trend and the yearly change of models in the motor car industry increase the problems in the way of what can be done toward stabilization of employment, real improvement has been effected over a period of time," said Mr. Sloan. "The hours of work have been spread more evenly throughout the year."

HOW WAGES ARE DETERMINED
"Many are apparently of the belief that wages within industry are determined more or less by the generosity of the employer. Others think they may be arbitrarily established. Very few realize that wages are limited largely by economic conditions if maximum productivity and employment are to be assured. High wages are only possible in the motor car industry because of the fact that the workers are able to earn more through advanced methods, involving a high capital investment per worker, thus making possible increased productivity in support

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of high wages. The real road to more things for more people—a higher standard of living—is greater efficiency with lower prices. It is the only way to create continuously more and more wealth. Otherwise, higher wages mean higher prices and employment is lowered, because fewer can buy at higher prices."

In discussing the progress made by his organization, Mr. Sloan said "that in no sense of the word is it an unusual instance of industry's accomplishments. On the contrary, it is undoubtedly more or less of a commonplace illustration of what is going on, to a greater or lesser degree, throughout industry's laboratories and work-rooms."

FOR AIR-MINDED PEOPLE

I. N. A. Lahore-Karachi Service

In keeping with the increased frequency of Imperial Airways' Empire Service to five services per week between United Kingdom and India, I. N. A. have increased the Lahore-Karachi service frequency to connect with all Empire Services at Karachi. Passengers are carried on all of these five I. N. A. Services per week in each direction.

A Strange Joyrider
Passengers do strange things sometimes. On a recent Sunday evening a passenger for Berlin arrived at Croydon some ten minutes before his plane was due to leave. A minute or two before departure time he was found to be missing. Enquiries disclosed that he had gone up for a five-minute joyride to fill in the time before setting out for the 4-hour journey to Berlin.

He landed just in time to catch his connection.

Mapping Cradle Of Civilisation

Two travellers who left England the other day in the Imperial flying boat "Capella" are to spend three months mapping "the cradle of civilisation." These explorers are Messrs. Frederick Simpich and W. Robert Moore, two American geographical experts.

Their task is to carry out a complete survey of the territory from the Nile to the Tigris and the Euphrates. After reaching Alexandria by air, and with several hundred pounds of technical equipment, these two experts will work eastward—using aeroplanes whenever possible—tracing ancient caravan routes, and comparing these with the routes which transport finds useful today.

"Motoring In India" Contest

The scaled solution to the contest recently run in the W.I.A.A.'s popular magazine "Motoring in India" was opened in the private office of the Manager of Lloyd's Bank on the afternoon of Tuesday last.

The envelopes were opened by Mr. Sultan Chinoy (Mayor of Bombay) in the presence of the Manager of Lloyd's Bank, Mr. H. E. Ormerod (President of the W.I.A.A.), Mr. S. N. C. Patuck (Finance Member of the W.I.A.A.) and the Editor of "Motoring in India."

The official solution has been published generally in the Press and will also be published in the September issue of "Motoring in India."

"The States' People" Bulletin

The General Secretary, A.I.S.P.C., writes:—

The first issue of a monthly bulletin will be published on the 2nd October by the All-India States' People's Conference. The subscription for the publication will be Re. 1 only per annum.

The General Secretaries of the All-India States' People's Conference earnestly hope for public support in their new venture. All lovers of liberty in India and those interested in its affairs outside are requested to get themselves registered as subscribers at an early date in the office of the Bulletin at P. O. Box No. 62, Fort, Bombay.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE WAS IN KHARE'S BEST INTEREST

(Continued from Page 14)

try and its subsequent resignation.

2. Resignation of the Leader;

3. The election of the Leader.

"Under some misapprehension telegrams have been sent to some members of the party informing them that the above meeting will be held at Nagpur. They will please note that the above meeting will be held at Wardha and not at Nagpur."

AT WARDHA

On the 25th July, the doctor was again invited and once more advised to give up his intention of contesting the election but he still refused. It was then suggested to him that before making a final decision, he might consult Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Khare readily accepted the suggestion and then proceeded to Shegaon. Some members of the Committee and myself accompanied him. Mahatmaji told Dr. Khare what he thought of his action and there was a discussion at the end of which Dr. Khare remarked, "I place myself unreservedly in your hands."

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

In this connection, I may quote in extenso the statement issued by Mahatmaji:—

"I have read Dr. Khare's own defence. The only part that directly concerns me I owe it to the public to answer. It is painful for me to have to contradict Dr. Khare. He came to Shegaon voluntarily. He came to a friend. There was no protest on his part when he came. It was not without full argument that he felt convinced of the charges I brought against him. And when he realised the force of my argument he said that he placed himself unreservedly in my hands. I told him that as he had admittedly lost his balance, if he felt like consulting his friends whom I had named he should do so. There was no desperate hurry. He said that he was quite capable of deciding for himself and that there was no need to consult other friends. Then I said he had better write out himself what he had admitted. He suggested that I should draft the statement as he was no draftsman. I said nevertheless that I wanted his language. If I felt that it did not cover sufficiently what he had admitted I would revise it or add to it. After some hesitation he took pen and paper and drew up the draft. I then took it up and made the corrections and additions. He read them twice or thrice and said that he could never admit betrayal of trust and that in any case he would not make any statement there and then but would accept my suggestion that he should consult his friends. Then 3 p.m. the following day was the time-limit fixed for receipt of his answer. I have consulted the President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who are here and they confirm my version."

KHARE CHANGES MIND

After consulting his friends at Nagpur, Dr. Khare decided not to accept the advice offered by Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee. He sent a telephone message to that effect at about 3 p.m. on the 28th July and his letter addressed to me arrived at about 8 p.m. in which he remarked as follows:—

"I am not prepared to admit that I am guilty of any indiscretion. I am not prepared to admit that the Congress lost its prestige through my action. The draft contains some baseless insinuations about my fitness to hold positions of trust and responsibility in the Congress. I am sorry I cannot endorse them."

THE CONSEQUENCE

In view of his defiant attitude, there was no alternative for the Working Committee but to take the painful step of declaring its verdict on the merits of the case. The Working Committee therefore, passed a unanimous resolution on the C. P. Tangle (which is already published in the Press)

The Working Committee also passed another resolution prescribing the procedure to be followed in the Party meeting called for the 27th at Wardha. The resolution said: "With reference to the meeting of the C. P. Congress Parliamentary Party convened at the instance of the Working Committee, the Working Committee decided that in the special circumstances that have arisen, the President to preside over the meeting, communicate to it the resolution of the Working Committee passed on the 26th July 1938, relating to the Ministerial crisis in C. P. and conduct its proceedings. The

Working Committee also decided that the meeting be held at the Navabharat Vidyalaya, Wardha."

PARTY MEETING

The Assembly Party met as directed at Wardha on the 27th July at 9 a.m. with myself in the Chair without a single absentee. Those present were the members of the Assembly Party, the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., the Presidents of the three Provincial Congress Committees (Mahakoshal, Nagpur and Vidarbha) who were also non-voting members of the Assembly Party and two members of the Central Assembly. In the voting, however, only the members of the Assembly Party participated.

Objection has been taken by some people to the presence of the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee at the meeting. Such objection is childish. They are, of course, entitled to be present at such functions and apart from their right, no objection could be taken when the Chairman of the meeting had no objection to their presence. If any body maintains that their presence influenced the voting, he certainly has a poor opinion of the M.L.A.'s of C. P. and Berar.

SUBHAS' STAND

The proceedings began with my reading the resolution of the Working Committee. I then placed the resignation of Dr. Khare from the leadership of the Party before the meeting and it was accepted unanimously. Next I called upon the members to elect their new Leader. One member proposed the name of Dr. Khare and it was seconded. A ruling was then asked for if his name

could be proposed. I pointed out that the resolution of the Working Committee was before the meeting and if in the face of that Dr. Khare's name was proposed, I would not stand in the way and would allow voting thereon. On my giving this ruling, the Doctor's name was promptly withdrawn.

Other names proposed for the Leadership of the Party meeting were those of Srs. Jajuli, Ravi Shankar Shukla, Gupta, Kande-kar, Mehta and Ram Rao Deshmukh.

I must here mention that in the course of the proceedings, a motion to adjourn the meeting for four hours was moved, but it was defeated by a majority. There was another resolution to the effect that the Working Committee, which enjoyed the confidence of the Party, should nominate the Leader. A member moved a modified proposal to the effect that the Party should elect a panel of three or four and the Working Committee should select one out of the panel as Leader. Thereupon it was announced on behalf of the Working Committee that it declined to take upon itself the responsibility of nominating a Leader or even of expressing any opinion or preference in that connection and left it entirely to the choice of the Party. Another important resolution was moved by Mr. Kalappa that in view of the differences between the two groups of Ministers, none of the six persons whose differences had led to the Ministerial crisis be appointed as Leader of the Party. The resolution was defeated, 25 voting for and 42 against.

SHUKLA ELECTED
Regarding the nomination, as Jajuli's consent had not been taken, his name was withdrawn. Srs. Gupta, Kande-kar and Mehta declined to stand. Thus there re-

ANTI-FEDERATION DAY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Vigorous preparations are afoot in the city to make the Anti-Federation Rally a complete success. It is gathered that demonstrations will start from to-morrow and conclude on Sunday. Several meetings and processions are scheduled in which thousands of people are expected to participate.

This programme is chalked out according to the suggestions of the "Congress Socialist" and the "National Front."

The Anti-Federation day is to be observed in order to bring pressure upon the Congress to reiterate its resolution on Federal issue at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. to be held on Sept. 26 at Delhi. People would be asked to show that any change in this declared policy would meet with

maintained two candidates in the field, Srs. Shukla and Deshmukh. Votes were taken and the former got 47, the latter 12, while 13 members remained neutral. So Srs. Shukla was declared as the only elected Leader of the C. P. and Berar Assembly Party.

After Srs. Ravi Shankar Shukla was elected Leader, he had consultations with the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the personnel of his Cabinet was then decided upon.

The new Ministers took the Oath of Office on the 29th July 1938.

I have narrated in brief the events as they occurred. I should now deal with some of the allegations made by Dr. Khare, but before I do so, I shall dispose of a fundamental fallacy underlying the arguments put forward by, or on behalf of, the ex-Premier.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

storm of opposition from the masses.

Due to a misunderstanding two days were fixed for the purpose but a subsequent meeting of the parties concerned decided that demonstrations should start on September 10 and be terminated on 18th.

Their call received good response from all quarters especially from the workers. Workers from different localities held street corner meetings, processions and prabhakar pheries for a week past. The average number of these meetings were above a dozen per day. On Sunday last 22 meetings were held in Parel and Matunga areas only. At all these meetings labour leaders explained in details how federation, if imposed would crush all progressive organisations in the land and split the nation up into a number of airtight compartments. Resolutions to fight any attempt to thrust the scheme upon the nation was passed everywhere.

The student community also responded to the call. It appears that many meetings were held in the course of the last week to mobilise the community in the anti-federation rally. Though the leaders were busy with elections of the Students Federation which take place to-day, they have succeeded in securing the support of the student community in the City against Federation.

The Bombay Provincial Students' Federation has issued a statement urging all students to demonstrate their rejection of Federal scheme on September 16 and 18.

It thus appears that Bombay will witness spirit of activities from to-morrow upto Sunday evening.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Handicaps To Indian Industrial Progress"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—In the course of his broadcast talk on Thursday, which appeared in your Sunday Edition of 11th instant, Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, said to his radio listeners, "our workers at present produce per capita much less for the same unit of time as workers in say England or Japan. This is largely due to the fact that our workers are ill-trained and illiterate." Is it not really surprising to hear such a broad and funny statement from the responsible man like Mr. Advani? Leaving aside for the time being what the Department of Industries has done in the direction of giving general education first followed by paractical industrial training to the workers of the Bombay Presidency. But, is illiteracy among the workers the root cause of the production per capita in India? During my technical educational career of two and a half years in America I had not only visited more than a dozen of big industrial concerns but I had actually worked for six months in several of them, and during that period, even in America which is technically and industrially far advanced than any other countries, I did not find that all the majority of the workers are trained industrially before they join the industries. According to me illiteracy is not the major factor of low production, but there are several other factors which are responsible for low production per capita in India.

Foremost amongst these, is the poverty prevailing in the workers. How can anyone expect efficient work from the half-starved workers or constantly worrying labourers for their bread and butter? The second major factor is the climatic condition in India. In this tropical climate of India it is almost impossible to expect constant, hard and efficient work from the workers for about six to eight months in the year. The tropical climatic condition coupled with haphazardly built and poorly ventilated factory buildings are the root of causes for low production per capita in India. Has the Department of Industries or the authorities concerned ever cared to investigate the condition of the workers in textile mills which is the largest industries of the province of Bombay? What are the temperatures in the summer in these 247 textile mills? One could not work constantly with good efficiency where the temperature is running as high as 110 deg. to 115 deg. F. with perspiration running all over his body from morning till late in the evening.—Yours, etc.

K. M. PAREKH,
Chemical Engineer.

Bombay.

Cama Convalescent Home

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
"Actions of the just,
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Sir,—Humanity is not so ungrateful as to sink the memory of the kind and the just, into oblivion. The sad departure of Bal Shrinibai Cama has not snatched away, from the minds of the Parsi community, the good name of the benevolent lady. The words, Cama Convalescent Home, find an echo in the hearts of so many Parsis, both men and women, young as well as old, and the inward whispers, of the one, are heard by the inward ears of the other. Today, I venture to write a few

words about the male convalescent Home, with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow—Joy—because of its charitable aims and objects, sorrow because of the lack publicity to the majority of the Parsi community, of its funds and facilities.

The advantages and facilities, which this Home affords, such as the best kind of food, tonic, mixture, injections etc; which are given free of charge, are not within the notice of the many.

The honorary medical officer of the Home is Dr. C. R. Vevaina, and the matron is Mrs. Khorsheed Farnroze Driver, B. P. N. A. She is an experienced, competent and very hard-working nurse, who looks after each patient very carefully and gives all the necessary medical treatment, such as nursing, dressing, injections etc; during the day time and night also, in emergency cases.

The whole business of the concern is conducted by the honorary joint secretaries, treasurer and the members of the managing committee of the Cama Convalescent Home for males and boys. I need hardly be said that great enthusiasm is shown by all those concerned with the managing committee as well as the Trustees. But personal care and keen interest taken, in the progress and welfare of the Home, is displayed by Mrs. Dhanbai Hormasji Peskaka, one of the Trustees, Mrs. Babymai N. A. Maherman, Mr. N. F. Mama and Dr. D. F. Soonawalla, joint honorary secretaries and Mr. R. J. Mody.

Humanity, at one time or the other, during the whole life, suffers from some illness, after recovering from which, regular and proper medical treatment, accompanied with nutritious diet, pure air etc; is very essential. A rich man commands all these facilities with the strength of his purse. But what about a poor man? To him the Cama Convalescent Home is like the "House of God."

There are hundreds of poor Parsis struggling eternally against starvation and temptation, of which the civilization knows nothing. If unhappiness is the cause of poverty, the contrary is also equally true. Weak patients who after recovering their health, again go out into the world, to carry on their reluctantly stopped combat of life, save their families, from the evil consequences emerging out of unemployment, on account of their disabled conditions. Their cart-load of thanks are due to late Bal Shrinibai, who with the help of other generous men and women of the community, has established this charitable institution, giving light and life to so many.

Therefore, I most humbly and respectfully appeal to the kind and generous men and women of the community, to extend their helping hand, even with an anna in a rupee, and thus support the noble cause of charity, in its achievement, for the success of which, this institution is so well founded.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise."

Act well your part and there all the honour lies.—Yours, etc.,

BURJOR MUNCHERJI MODY,
Parsi, Colony, Karachi.

Prevent Rate War

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—There is a strong rumour afloat that there is going to be a rate-war between the steamships plying between Bombay and Mecca. Government of India had done a great favour on the whole to the Muslim community by appointing a Haj Enquiry Commit-

NO ADJOURNMENT ON "THE DRUM"

Assembly Refuses Leave For Motion

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly refused to grant leave for Mr. S. H. Jhabvala to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the question of the exhibition of the film, "The Drum" and the incidents which followed the agitation.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala wanted the House to be adjourned to discuss "the Drum" which had wounded national feelings of Indians.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister objected to the motion.

The speaker asked whether the motion had the support of the House. Only 26 members stood up in their places to indicate their support in favour of leave being given. Since 36 members were required to stand up for leave being given the Speaker declared that the member had not leave of the House to move for adjournment of the House.

TRAMWAY TRAFFIC UNION

(From A Correspondent.)

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed at Jinnah Hall, on Monday last when about five hundred tram conductors and drivers working in the Bombay Electricity Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, decided unanimously to form a Union to be called the Tramway Traffic Union, Bombay.

To ameliorate their conditions and to fight for their rights, Sh. Purshottam Triumdas presided.

The constitution of the Union was adopted and the following officers were elected:—

President: Purshottam Triumdas, Vice-Presidents: S. R. Deshpande, Ranchoo Pande, Treasurer: Mr. Shantiprasad V. Desai, Advocate, Secretaries: Rohit Dave and Hari Singh.

Nearly 450 tram conductors and drivers paid their subscription on the spot and joined the Union.

tee in the year 1928 at the cost of lacs of rupees for the prevention of the rate-war. The Committee in the year 1930 had shown in their Report all the grievances of the pilgrims and had also pointed the remedies for the same. In the Report a suggestion has been made that the return passage rate to Mecca with food and including tax should be fixed at Rs. 165 only. It is further added that if Government make any reduction in the Kamran tax a proportionate reduction should also be made in the above-said rate of Rs. 165. It is also stated that besides the above-said reduction on account of Kamran tax there should be no other reduction or increase whatsoever in the aforesaid rate.

It's now eight years since the above suggestion was made and we are at a loss to understand as to why Government are not taking any steps to bring the same into force.

The rate-war between the Steamship Companies will never result in good to anybody.

We therefore most earnestly appeal to Government to take immediate steps to see that the above-said suggestion of the Haj Enquiry Committee is brought into force and the grievances of the Hajis or Pilgrims redressed and thereby Government will be immensely obliging the whole of the Muslim Community.—Yours, etc.

AHMED N. THEBA,
Bombay.

INDIANS IN MOSCOW

Govt. Has No Information About Arrests Of British Subjects

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

In the Council of State to-day Raja Yuvrajia Dutia Singh asked whether All-Indians living in Moscow and Leningrad, including Mr. Birendra Chattopadhyaya, brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, had been arrested recently and what steps had been taken for securing their release.

Sir Jagdish Prasad replied: "Government have ascertained through His Majesty's Government that the British Embassy in Moscow have no information of any cases of British Indian subjects in Russia, who have been arrested. It is stated that there may be such cases among Indians, who have not registered themselves at the Embassy as British subjects, but the Embassy point out that no useful representation can be made in any case unless full particulars are given as the basis of such representation. The second part of the question does not arise."

Sir Jagdish Prasad added that nothing was known about Mr. Birendra Chattopadhyaya's present whereabouts, but under instructions from His Majesty's Government an enquiry had been addressed by His Majesty's Ambassador to the Soviet Government.—A.P.

FIGHTING INDIA'S DISEASES

Details showing how India's fight against diseases is fought not merely in the field by public health workers but also in laboratories by research workers and scholars, are given in the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report for 1936.

A study is being made for the last four years of the organism responsible for cholera, and considerable progress has been made with respect to the identification of the true cholera germ as distinguished from various related organisms found in tanks, rivers and other water supplies all over the country. These investigations have been in the nature of a co-ordinated study in which a number of different laboratories took part and a second form of attack is being made on the problem through field enquiries.

In Madras a curious phenomenon has come to notice. In the northern districts of that province, one type of organism is responsible for the disease, whilst in the southern districts another type is found. This finding is in close conformity with the differentiation of areas made some years ago during the course of epidemiological studies of cholera in the Presidency.

Another important line of study has been that of the role of the fly in the causation of cholera. Work on this subject is still in progress in more than one province.

Researches have also been carried out on the problem of malaria. Along with other subjects these included (1) study of the life-history of malaria-carrying mosquitoes, (2) testing of the value of certain anti-malarial drugs, (3) investigation of the conditions under which transmission of the disease takes place, (4) malaria surveys, (5) malaria control experiments in different groups of villages and (6) investigations into the causation and cure of the dreaded condition known as black-water fever, which is frequently associated with hyperendemic malarious regions.

Encouraging results have recently been obtained with a special type of treatment which the Professor of Malariology at the All-India Institute of Hygiene at Calcutta has developed.

In the matter of plague the most suitable conditions for the production of vaccine of maximum protecting power have been under prolonged investigation. A serum for the treatment of plague patients has also been prepared and is now under field trial. The results so far obtained have been quite hopeful, but further research is required before it can be said that a new weapon has been found for the fight against this disease.

Bhil Worker's Find

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Sept. 13.

A Muslim boy aged five immersed in water of Dadhimati River and entangled in reeds and weeds was discovered near a lonely, out of way place, by a hill labourer about 5 p.m. on 10th who happened to be there by chance. The boy was in an unconscious condition and was removed to hospital for treatment. It is understood that the boy was missing from Friday evening and a vigorous search for him was made by the relatives. The boy has developed bronchopneumonia and is still in an unconscious condition.

PICKETING THE "DRUM"

"Partisan" Attitude Of Police Criticised

The Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, in a statement to the Press says:—

The latest sensation in the City has been the picketing of the film "Drum" shown in Excelsior Cinema House. The neighbourhood of the theatre presents an excited appearance with such a large corps of lathi police, military and ordinary—patrolling the adjoining streets. Within a radius of two furlongs of the theatre, pedestrians are not allowed to stand. Police activities extend out to the Hornby Road. Why all this police "bandobust" one cannot understand.

Peaceful picketing is conceded by law and so long as such picketing does not contravene any section of the Penal Law, it cannot be prevented.

PARTISAN ATTITUDE

Elaborate police arrangements, on the other hand give one the impression that they are there more to prevent picketing than to preserve order. This is decidedly a partisan attitude. We have got it from several impartial observers that what happens is as follows:—Pickets in batches of two walk up along the footpath to the entrance of the theatre. Hardly have they come to a halt when they are put under arrest and marched away.

Whether the film is national or anti-national is a matter of opinion. Those who believe, however, that it is anti-national have every right to picket and propagate their ideas as long as it is done peacefully. This is a right which we would not let go by default.

CENSORS' BOARD

The situation created by the "Drum" ought to focus public attention on the Bombay Board of Film Censors. Public should scrutinise more carefully the composition and function of this important and powerful body. The Commissioner of Police and the Collector of Bombay are ex-officio President and Vice-President

DISTORTION OF NEWS ABOUT VIJAYALAXMI

How London Journalists Fared With Nehru

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 6.

Writing about Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the "News Chronicle" declared under the headline "Starts Day By Standing on Her Head" that the U.P. Minister begins her 12 to 17-hour day as Minister of Public Health and Local Self-Government by standing on her head. She is also reported to have great faith in the virtue of the traditional Yoga exercises of her country.

The "Daily Express" announces that the "red enamel spot on her forehead is not a Hindu caste-mark. Originally it was regarded as a sign of good luck, but it is now just a beauty-spot and washed off every night."

The "Evening Standard" announces that Mrs. Pandit met her husband in jail before her marriage and came out of jail to marry him.

A woman's journal announces that Mrs. Pandit married three years ago. In offering explanation for the misstatement, one of its editorial staff told Mrs. Pandit that their readers will find more interest in such a report than stating that she was married twelve years ago.

A Press photographer called on Mrs. Pandit and requested her to accompany him to Horse Guards' Parade in St. James's. He desired her to stand between two horse-guards so that he could take a picture of her in that position.

respectively of this Board. The Board of Film Censors should be wholly a non-official body, representing educational and service institutions that are in close touch with the public and are, therefore, in a better position to sense their needs. Executive dictation in the selection of films for public exhibition is undesirable for more reasons than one.

A reporter called on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru since Mrs. Pandit refused to grant him an interview. "Please, Mr. Nehru," he said, "do tell me what is the colour of your sister's eyes?" Pandit showed him the door with due politeness, as he himself had failed to observe the colour.

Another reporter greeted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Croydon air-port by saying "Good-evening, Mr. Pandit, had your wife a pleasant journey?" Hardly before he had learnt the truth he asked Mrs. Pandit how her daughter Indira was faring. He had again to be corrected on the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal is Mrs. Pandit's brother and Indira is Pandit Jawaharlal's daughter.

IN WRONG HANDS

Commenting on the standard of news-reporting in London, Mrs. Pandit said to me, "I am disgusted with the way journalism is conducted in this country. I quite agree that journalists should have certain amount of licence, but in this country the profession seems to be in the wrong hands. I must say that in spite of journalistic licence and a flare for imagination, our journalists in India are far more admirable and fair, reporters of events and men than here."

No Confidence In Ranchi Congress Chief

RANCHI, Sept. 15.

A piquant situation seems to have arisen in the Ranchi District Congress Committee following an order of its President, postponing the meeting of the Committee notified to be held last night.

Eighteen out of 35 members, however, assembled yesterday evening and after six hour discussion adopted a resolution expressing "no confidence" in the President, who was not present at the meeting.

The meeting also expressed the opinion that the recent election of the President of the Town Congress Committee was unconstitutional.—A.P.



Rushed off to hospital with GASTRIC ULCER

But operation was avoided after all

Serious stomach trouble which may lead to the operating table does not appear without warning. It begins with discomfort, flatulence, goes on with increasing pain, then brings the sufferer to a condition of intolerable agony from which only desperate measures seem to offer escape.

Maclean Brand Stomach Powder brings sure relief

as is shown by Mr. K's letter printed on the right. Stomach trouble should be tackled early—when "wind" in the stomach, the nagging pains of indigestion, palpitation or acidity let you know that you need the soothing, healing influence of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. There are many sufferers, like Mr. K., who have been saved from dreaded operations through this famous remedy which goes to the root of stomach trouble and gets rid of it quickly and surely.

WARNING! Beware of cheap imitations

There are many imitations of the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, so be careful when buying to see the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on the bottle and carton. Then you are sure of quick relief from pain and you are safeguarded against disappointment.

The original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose, but only in bottles in cartons, powder or tablets. All chemists and stores sell it.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

Can eat anything without discomfort

"I am sending you this letter so that you can tell other sufferers what a great gift Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is to those suffering from any kind of stomach trouble, if they will only get the genuine Maclean Brand."

"Six months ago I was taken very ill with sickness and pains in the stomach rushed off to hospital, where it was found I had gastric ulcer. I was very ill for six weeks, but thanks to the kindness and help by those at the hospital, my life was saved without an operation by your Powder, and I am now working again and can eat anything without discomfort."

T. W. K.



Look for the signature

Alex. C. Maclean
Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.

PROOF OF THE DANGER

Rough, jagged bristles pierce the gums—Round-End Bristle protects them

One glance at these two scientific photographs proves beyond doubt that Round-End Bristle—exclusive in the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brush—protects the gums while all other bristles stab and scrape them. Find out in your own mouth how much more soothing a Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is. Learn what it means to oral health to brush with bristle ends that are round and smooth instead of rough and saw-like.

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Try it. You will never again want to use any other brush. Always sold in the yellow box.

Pro-phy-lac-tic
Perma-Grip



ORDINARY BRISTLE

Above—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle as it appears in all other tooth brushes. Magnified 16 times.

At Left—Photo-micrograph of the new Round-End bristle exclusive in Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Magnified 16 times.

Three Sizes:
ADULT, YOUTH'S and CHILD'S

MOUNTAIN FRANK CUTLER B.N.
founder of the Club of Cutler-Palmer & Co. in 1815

1815

1938

For our customers' convenience we have branches in
LONDON BOMBAY CALCUTTA
LAHORE MADRAS COLOMBO
and are represented, through selected agents, in
ALLEPPEY: Darragh Smal & Co., Ltd. QUETTA: Heeramull & Sons.
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KARACHI: Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.
DELHI & SIMLA: R. S. Bhole Ram & Sons., Ltd.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
FOUR POINTS UPSharp Recovery On Stock
Exchange

GILT-EDGEDS IMPROVE

NEW YORK COTTON.

The Cotton Market displayed better sentiment in consequence of some improvement in Liverpool Market, but the buying was not aggressive with local factors militating against any material rise.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The brighter sentiment prevailed to-day and most of the prices show upward trend. Internationals and Oil shares met with good support.

Gilt-edged Securities advanced sharply on increased buying.

LONDON BULLION

To-day's Gold price was lower at £7-4-3. Silver slightly declined on some selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938	New York, Sept. 15.
Previous closing	7.83
To-day's opening	7.85
Difference	+0.02
To-day's closing	7.87
Difference	+0.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.58
Difference	+0.02
To-day's closing	4.59
Difference	+0.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 152
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N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The trading in New York cotton began to-day with October quoting at 7.85 i.e. ten points higher than the previous close.

Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables together with trade and foreign buying. Higher levels attracted October liquidation and hedge selling. The prices later eased to 7.85.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

In the local market Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 152-12. It advanced to Rs. 153-4 but again declined to Rs. 152-8. Finally, Broach closed at Rs. 152-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (7.81/7.81)	7.94/7.93
December (7.88/7.88)	7.99/7.98
January (7.85/7.85)	7.96/7.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

American October (4.58)	4.59
American January (4.64)	4.67
Egyptian November (6.74)	6.76
Egyptian January (6.92)	6.95

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 15.

FEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4)	0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4)	2-0
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4)	1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2)	1-9 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£18 15/16) £19 1/16 sellers

Donlop September (£22) £21 3/4

Lightning September (£20 1/2) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 13/16 buyers) 8 1/16 buyers

Forward January March (8 paid and value) 8 1/4 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay September October (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September (£12 3/8 nominal) £12 5/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£10 3/8 nominal) £11 1/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandel October (£10 3/8 nominal) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£192 1/2 buyers) £192 3/4 sellers

Barely steady) £195 1/4 buyers £195 1/2 sellers

Firmer.

Lead (£15 1/2 buyers) £15 9/16 sellers

Steady) £15 3/4 buyers £15 7/8 sellers

Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £48) £47 3/4 to £48 3/4

Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at October 61 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London	New York, Sept. 15.
Previous closing	4.79 1/4
To-day's opening	4.81 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.81 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 15.	New York, Sept. 15.
Previous closing	4.79 1/4
To-day's opening	4.81 1/16
To-day's closing	4.81 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 15.	Paris, Sept. 15.
Previous closing	177.71
To-day's opening	178.31
To-day's closing	178.31

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 15.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.82.12 and then eased to 4.81.56 subsequently, showing better tendency on good enquiry.

Frank opened steady at 178.31 and continued to maintain opening level.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32)	1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.297)	13.304
New York on Bombay (35.88)	35.77
Berlin on Bombay (89 3/8)	89 1/4
London on Milan (91.15)	91.50
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/8 nominal)	0-8 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent)	13/16
to 7/8 per cent	
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent)	15/16
to 1 per cent	
6 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent)	1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little Indian and speculative selling. Poor support. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

Spot	(19 11/16d) 19 9/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 3/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£74-11)	£74-3
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BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER	Bombay, Sept. 15.
Silver ready	51 10 0
Silver Asho	51 8 0
Silver Kartak	51 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 7 0
Gold Asho	36 7 9
Gold Kartak	36 8 3
Sovereign	23 11 8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October 61 and Dec. 59 1/2. After the early weakness due to the lessening of international tension prices recovered partially on scattered support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 15.

Chicago wheat opened steady with Sept. at 0.63 3/4. Prices improved on scattered buying and better outside support with the rate later rising to 0.64 5/8.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGEGilt-Edged Active: Profit-
taking Well Absorbed

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Stock Exchange was cheered by the Premier's visit to Germany and the prices moved up sharply on general buying, which induced considerable bear covering.

Gilt-edged securities were especially active. Sporadic profit-taking was generally well absorbed. In commodities wheat and sugar easier otherwise mostly firm and active.

Wall Street opened firm and then quiet.

CALCUTTA STOCK
EXCHANGERecovery In Speculatives
And Securities

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

In jute slightly better feeling was noticed today on renewed buying and moderate business was put through. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas practically remained dull and inactive.

In the miscellaneous section Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues recovered to some extent from their recent setbacks on fresh buying and a fair business was reported, while other industrials remained more or less unaltered. Government Securities also revived from their recent decline, particularly 3 1/2 per cent G. P. notes which opened this morning at Rs. 95 and advanced up to Rs. 97 1/4 and a fair business took place.

The following are the closing quotations:—

Govt. securities:—	Three and half Government paper 96/5, three per cent new loan 1963/85 97/14, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105, five per cent loan 1945/55 116, Railway Bankura Damodar 92, Cottons Basanti 7/12, Cawnpore 12/5, Katras Jherria 8, Seepore 18/12 prem small lot, Singara "A" 1/8.
Jutes:—	Alliance pref 99 small lot, Bally 120, Barnagore 131 small lot, Clive 22/4, Howrah 49/11, India 250, Kamahatty 468, Naitati 293 small lot, Nuddea 36/4, Presidency 3/6, Reliance 63/4.
Miscellaneous:—	Burma corp. 6/3, Consolidated tin 5/10 India copper 2/5, Dalmia cement pref 30/8, Alkali and Chemical pref 113/12, Bengal Chemical pref 15/8, Akongal telephone pref 14/4, Jubbulpore elec 12/4, Burn and Co. ord 246 small lot C Div six per cent pref 122, Hukumchand steel ord 3/3, deff 2, Indian iron and steel 32, Marshalls 1/12, steel corp ord 7/13, pref 90, Britannia biscuits 49/11, I Corp 3/5, pref 154/8, Calcutta tram ord 16/4, Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 98, India cables 11/12, Stewart and Co. 0/11/10, India Burma petroleum ord 112, Moola oil, Jubbulpore elec 12/4, Burn and Co. ord 246 small lot C Div six per cent pref 122, Hukumchand steel ord 3/3, deff 2, Indian iron and steel 32, Marshalls 1/12, steel corp ord 7/13, pref 90, Britannia biscuits 49/11, I Corp 3/5, pref 154/8, Calcutta tram ord 16/4, Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 98, India cables 11/12, Stewart and Co. 0/11/10, India Burma petroleum ord 112, Moola oil, Jubbulpore elec 12/4, Burn and Co. ord 246 small lot C Div 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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1938

Mahatma's Advice Was In Khare's Best Interest

But Ex-Minister Changed His Mind And Congress Cabinet Had To Take Action

SUBHAS BOSE ON C. P. EPISODE

The following is the continuation of the statement issued by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, in reply to Dr. N. B. Khare's "My Defence":—

ADVICE TO DR. KHARE.

The letter which Sjt. Rajendra Prasad addressed separately to the Ministers on the 20th July on hearing of Dr. Khare's resignation was in substance the same. To Dr. Khare he wrote as follows:—

"Congressmen have accepted office under instructions from the Congress Authority, and it is obvious that such a serious step as the resignation of the Prime Ministership should not be taken without reference to that body. I would, therefore, advise you to await the arrival of the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the meeting of the Working Committee on the 23rd July and to withdraw your resignation. In any case you can avoid a crisis by asking the Governor to stay action on it till the 23rd. If you do not feel like withdrawing it, which in my opinion would be the better course. You can realise the implications of your action and the complications it is bound to create. If you do not accede to my request and insist on creating a crisis immediately without waiting for forty-eight hours. I hope you will not misunderstand me and take it in the friendly spirit in which it is written."

JOINT LETTER TO GOVERNOR.

On the 28th July Sjt. Shukla, Mishra and Mehta addressed the following letter to H. E. the Governor:—

"Two of us Messrs. Shukla and Mishra have just returned from Wardha after meeting Babu Rajendra Prasad, a member of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and also of the A. I. Congress Working Committee. As a result of consultation with him, he has addressed a letter to Dr. Khare, and Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh requesting them to take back their resignation or at least defer pressing them till the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. Parliamentary Sub-Committee meet on the 23rd at Wardha. Two of the members of the latter Committee are now on their way to Wardha and it is not possible to consult them. As we told you this afternoon our first duty is to the Congress and its organisations set up to guide the parliamentary activities of the Ministers in the different provinces where Congress Ministers are holding office. We took office at the instance of the Congress

ARAB KINDNESS TO JEWISH CHILDREN

Three children of a Jewish police inspector, who were kidnapped in Palestine, recently returned with a note dictated by a chief named Abau Dura.

The note says:—

"The Arabs, a noble nation, act nobly. We treated the children well and sent them away with money according to tradition."

The children were kidnapped from the prison camp at Athlit with their father, mother, and grand-mother.

mukh which is picturesque but inaccurate and misleading. To give only one instance, Sjt. Deshmukh's description gave the impression that the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee had been conspiring with the Mahakoshal ex-Ministers when Dr. Khare arrived.

THE FACT IS THAT THE MAHAKOSHAL EX-MINISTERS ARRIVED AT THE APPOINTED TIME, WHILE DR. KHARE AND TWO OF HIS COLLEAGUES WERE LATE IN ARRIVING AND Sjt. DESHMUKH ARRIVED AT HALF AN HOUR LATER THAN THE DOCTOR. HOW THEN COULD Sjt. DESHMUKH BE AN EYE-WITNESS OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL.

BEFORE CONGRESS CABINET

On the 23rd July, the Working Committee met at Wardha and Dr. Khare was present on invitation. The Committee indicated to him that the natural consequence of his resignation of the Premier-ship was that he should resign the leadership of the Assembly Party. He accepted this position but informed the Committee that after his resignation was accepted by the Party he would again put himself forward as a candidate for the same position. The Committee indicated to him that after all that had happened, it would not be proper for him to adopt such a course. Dr. Khare, however, insisted on what he called his right to contest the election for the leadership.

PARTY MEETING CONVENED

At the instance of the Committee to consider his resignation and other cognate matters, a meeting of the Assembly Party was convened by Dr. Khare and the following notice was issued by him, in connection therewith:—

"A special meeting of the C. P. and Berar Congress Assembly party will be held at Wardha on Wednesday the 27th July at 9 a. m. to consider:—

1. The situation created by the resignation of the Premier and his two colleagues, the dismissal of the three Mahakoshal Ministers, the re-formation of the new Minis-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.)

KHARE'S REPLY TO SUBHAS

Charge Of Provincialism Against Shukla

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

Dr. N. B. Khare has issued the following statement in reply to the one issued by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President:—

"The long statement issued by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose hardly does justice to his intelligence, fairness or impartiality, which we are accustomed to associate with him. It betrays a lamentable lack of cogent reasoning or even clear thinking."

It is unfortunately a fine example of how a well-meaning person can be made to swallow gullibly interested and inaccurate accounts supplied by persons whose zeal outruns their discretion.

In the first place an attempt has been made to accuse me of regionalism and praise the Mahakoshal ministers for their commendable absence of it. The whole of this Province knows that the ministerial crisis in this province is a result of the regionalism of my three colleagues, whose sole aim was to shift the political centre of gravity from Nagpur to Mahakoshal owing to the defection of Mr. Misra. The spirit remained temporarily in abeyance but when he joined Pandit Shukla, the work was taken in hand immediately and carried to a successful issue with the help of some members of the Congress High Command. A statement based on what is unchallengeably a travesty of truth cannot carry conviction to any reasonable mind.

CHARGE AGAINST SHUKLA.

In fact Pandit Shukla's claim from the beginning was that as there was a majority of Mahakoshal members, a Mahakoshal man was the only person entitled to lead the Congress Party. Mr. Bose does not know that I was elected leader of my party on 1-3-37 and on the 5th or 6th of March, 1937, Pandit Shukla had gone to Jubbulpore and formed a party of Mahakoshal members of the Assembly and got himself elected as the leader and Mr. Mehta as the deputy leader. This fact was brought to the notice of Sardar Patel also who was then at Delhi but he did not take any serious notice of it. It was to lead the Congress Party. Mr. Bose that he ordered a formal dissolution of this Party."

Proceeding Dr. Khare says, "To support the view, Mr. Bose refers to the charge contained in the letter of resignation of the four ministers at Pachmarhi and without caring to see that accusation has no proof, he holds me guilty of weakness as a Premier."

WHY PERSONALITY?

Mr. Bose next refers to the out of allegiance taken by the M.L.A.s at Delhi, but I have never controverted the position that every member owes allegiance to the Congress. My quarrel is that an individual member of the High Command should not suppose



The Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Maharashtra Mandal, the well-known physical culture institute of Poona, on the 13th inst. Photo shows (from left to right), the Secretary of the Mandal, Sir R. Lumley, the Raja of Aundh, the Raja of Bhore and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, watching the children at drill.

War Scare Reaction

Merchants Storing Goods

KARACHI, Sept. 15.

The apprehension of a war in Europe has its reaction in Karachi Market where prices of commodities are rapidly rising. The wheat market opened this morning with a rise. Similarly prices of other commodities also are showing upward tendency. All big merchants started their buying activities and storing goods with a view to reaping huge profits in the event of a conflagration in Europe.—United Press.

INDIAN UNDER DETENTION IN SPAIN

Attempts For Securing Amenities For Eric Dutt

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 13.

Further enquiries made from Mr. P. C. Dutt of Jubbulpore in connection with the condition of his son, Mr. Eric Edward Chandra Dutt a research chemist, now in the detention camp of the Republican Government of Spain, on a charge of alleged espionage, reveal that the British Embassy at Barcelona is trying its utmost for the welfare of the suspect.

Mr. Miller, a member of the staff of His Majesty's Consulate-General at Barcelona had interviewed Mr. Eric Dutt on board s.s. "Uruguay" on August 5 and found him in poor physical condition, apparently suffering from loss of weight and blood. He is suffering from the effect of long detention and lack of proper nourishment and clothing.

AMENITIES DENIED.

It is further stated that despite the deposit of a fair amount with the Spanish Government for the comfort of the detainee, he is denied the amenities he is legitimately entitled to have from his money in the shape of vegetable diet, medical aid and clothing. Mr. Miller, the Prison Director, has assured to give Mr. Eric Dutt all facilities claimed by him.

Mr. Eric Dutt requested the British Consul at Barcelona to permit his solicitors to supply him certain foodstuffs and medicines daily but as he is not allowed to receive parcels more frequently than once a fortnight and as his solicitors are not fully aware of the circumstances of the case, the Consul as well as the Foreign Office find it rather difficult to prove the Republican Government of Spain in this matter.—United Press.

PUNJAB CONGRESS PEACE PARLEYS

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

Behind closed doors, informal talks for arriving at a mutual agreement in order to solve the present deadlock in the Punjab Congress were held today at Lal-patral Bhawan Master Rajaram, general secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was closeted with Dr. Gopichand Bhargava for more than two hours in the course of which terms of compromise are stated to have been discussed.

The talks, it is understood, will be continued tomorrow. Both the groups are anxious to find a solution to the present impasse. Otherwise this Congress is bound to suffer in consequence.—A. P.

Mr. S. Das On Chenkanal Official Statement

CUTTACK, Sept. 15.

The official statement does not contain any statement of the firing, says Mr. Sarangdhar Das, in a lengthy statement with reference to the Chenkanal Publicity Officer's statement. He adds that the proof is now in the Cuttack Hospital.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

